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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

France Say Both No and Yes

Mahatma Gandhi Will Not Eat

G. O. P. Maine Is Democratic

China Plans a Vast Protest

Mr. Babson Tells What to Do

Manchus Raise Marriage Age

FRANCE makes public its important reply to Germany's demand for arms equality. To a Germany seeking to rearm it says no; to a Germany seeking a status in the progressive disarming of other powers it says yes. France can hold no private conversations on reorganization of the Reichswehr because that, according to Gen. von Schleicher's speeches, amounts to rearming and can be considered only by the League. Chancellor von Papen expresses Germany's dissatisfaction with the reply. A new appeal, perhaps such as France suggests, is anticipated. Germany has the ability to thwart the Disarmament Conference—which means its revised plea could hardly be ignored.

¶ India sees Mahatma Gandhi come back into the news with a strange announcement. He writes Prime Minister MacDonald he will begin a "fast unto death" on Sept. 20 as a protest against the British award to the depressed classes—"untouchables"—of separate voting rights for legislators. No rescinding by the British is foreseen. Mr. Gandhi may be released from Poona prison, which he says will not alter his vow. His friends throughout the world will be shocked at this proposal of seemingly aimless sacrifice—They are certain to see Mahatma Gandhi more useful as a political leader than as a poetic legend.

¶ The American presidential campaign gets its first startling development—Maine goes Democratic. The fight is close, margins are narrow; but a Republican victory had been anticipated in this normally Republican State. "As goes Maine, so goes the nation," is an ancient statement not borne out by history. But the returns are meaningful. Political wisemen begin to analyze them. They smack of dissatisfaction with depression—or something. The Republican Party is brought to a sudden realization—It has a harder national fight on its hands than it believed.

¶ China undertakes to fight Japan with the weapons of protest. It urges demonstrations throughout China and Manchuria against Japan's recognition of Manchukuo as a state, but warns that violence will rob protest of its effectiveness. In the same way the leaders seek to bring the anti-Japanese boycott into powerful use without involving the Chinese Government or destruction of Japanese life and property. Justice as they see it is what the Chinese are after—But can they control the thunderbolts of hate when once they have turned them loose?

¶ Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for President, begins his swing through 20 states on a special train. His is a rear-platform campaign, as contrasted with President Hoover's front-porch campaign. Governor Roosevelt is going in for personal appearances and handshaking; President Hoover is relying on the radio and something he hopes grows more eloquent each day—The voice of conditions rectifying through efforts of his Administration.

¶ Roger W. Babson, noted economist, tells what he would do if he were a man who had lost his job. He would go to his former employer and beg to be taken back on a sliding scale. He would start at a quarter of the old wage with promise of an advance every six months by quarters. This would help check the decline in purchasing power; an intelligent employer should see many advantages in such a plan. But if the boss is too dull or too frightened to act, the jobless one still has a chance—He can find a brighter, bolder employer and sell the sound idea to him.

¶ Washington educational figures show that about 25,000,000 pupils will fill American primary, grammar and high schools this fall. They require 50,000 bus drivers, 238,000 janitors, 27,000 superintendents, 1,038,000 teachers. The public school enrollment promises to be larger, the private school registration smaller than ever. In some sections diminished funds will shorten terms. This is neither economy nor good government, President Hoover believes—"The first obligation on national resources is undiminished support of the public schools."

¶ The new state of Manchukuo, which Japan is about to recognize, asserts itself in the lives of the Manchurians. President Henry Pu Yi's Government undertakes to regulate marriage. A decree says no female shall marry under 18, no male under 20. Parents who permit violations will be punished. The thinking peasant girl will see something in this beyond the restricting of her affairs of the heart. She will see obstacles being put in the way of a certain ancient form of chattel sale—with herself as the chattel.

TRAWLER FINDS HUTCHINSON IN ESKIMOS' CAMP

Flying Family Float Two Days Before Rescue in Greenland

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13 (AP)—All eight members of the party of the flying family of Hutchinsons were safe and well, when they were found today by the British trawler Lord Talbot, it was reported here, but the airplane "City of Richmond," in which they set out from the United States for Europe was wrecked. The party and the machine were found on land near Itersak, Greenland.

The travelers were found at a tiny Eskimo settlement near by, 37 miles southwest of Angmagsalik.

Fortunately for them some of the inhabitants were still there. Eker is populated during the summer and autumn, but seldom during the winter.

The Lord Talbot is one of the biggest and best equipped of the Aberdeen trawler fleet, but accommodations aboard the vessel are restricted and it seemed likely that it would be difficult to find room aboard her for the eight castaways.

A leaking gasoline tank forced the party down in the water of Itersak Fjord but the plane was wrecked on one of the reefs which make navigation of the little bay perilous.

The family and the crew waded ashore.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—In a wireless message received here today by Mr. Hubert Malkus, manager of the flying Hutchinson family, whose airplane was wrecked near Angmagsalik, Greenland, Colonel Hutchinson said his party had been afloat in the icy waters for two days.

He said the ship had been swamped, but that much of it was being salvaged and taken aboard the British trawler Lord Talbot, which came to the rescue of Colonel Hutchinson, his wife, two daughters and the four men flying with him from New York to London.

Mr. Malkus said the eight would probably proceed to England and return by boat from there. He said that Colonel Hutchinson announced in his message from the Lord Talbot this morning that he expected to return to America Sept. 30.

None of the members of the group suffered any ill effects from the mishap, Colonel Hutchinson told Malkus.

Revolt in Chile Breaks Out Under Air Corps Officer

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 13 (AP)—A revolt against the administration of Provisional President Davila broke out today. It was headed by Aviation Commander Arturo Merino Benitez.

Military air forces led by Commander Merino asserted they had the support of part of the Santiago army garrison and also of the navy. This was denied by the Government, which announced that both the garrison and navy remained loyal.

The Cabinet of Provisional President Davila, which went into power following a revolt and two counter-revolts last July, resigned today.

President Davila offered the post of Ministry of Interior to Gen. Bartolome Blance, chief of the commissariat of supplies, immediately after the resignations were handed in, and the General accepted.

The following new ministers were appointed:

Ministry of Justice, Joaquin Fernandez.

Ministry of Labor, Fidel Estay.

Ministry of Lands, Oscar Cuadra.

The remaining ministers were reappointed.

The resignations were due to a desire to give the President a free hand in the campaign for legislative elections Oct. 30.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Socialist state of Chile has decided to make yet another experiment. The text of the law establishing the Comisariato-General de Subsistencias has been published—a lengthy document written by the Minister of Labor.

The new Socialist organization gives the state "complete and scientific control over prices of articles of prime necessity"—a term which the law leaves rather vague—and necessarily forms an army of new officials, some of whom, especially the inspectors, will have far-reaching powers. The Government in an official statement declared:

"With the new law the present commissions of price control are abolished, since their ineptitude is manifest, and they will be replaced by an executive organization with full powers and armed with all requisites to restrict the upward march of prices.

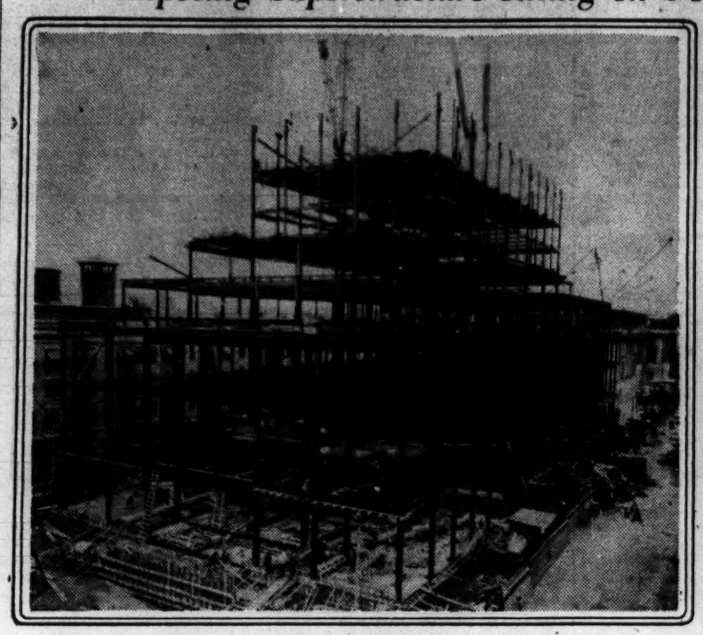
The Chilean Government has ordered a raising of wages in all branches of industry. Although no official statement was made to that effect, it is understood that the decision is a result of the decline in the value of the peso following continued adverse international trading. The Davila régime feels that legislation is justified compelling employers to pay wages corresponding to internal price levels.

TELEPHONING INCREASES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—International telephone calls are on the increase, according to a report issued by the post office authorities here. During April, 1932, international calls numbered 98,284, compared with 93,828 in April, 1931.

Imposing Superstructure Rising on Solid Foundations for Home of 'Good News'



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BUILDING. AT LEFT—SECTION A, LOOKING EAST. AT RIGHT—SECTION B, LOOKING WEST

France Delivers Emphatic 'No' To German Plan to Rearm

Says 'Yes,' However, to Proposals Leading Nations to Progressive Disarmament—Note to Berlin Closes in Conciliatory Terms

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 13—France's reply to the German demand for armament equality was released for publication here last night.

To a Germany seeking to rearm, France says no. To a Germany seeking a new status based on the progressive disarmament of other powers, France says yes.

This is the meat of 10 typed pages constituting the French response. It begins by differing from the German conclusion that only insufficient results can be hoped for from the second half of the Disarmament Conference, declaring that France will "go as far along the way of disarmament as it finds guarantees of general organization of peace."

In this regard the Monitor correspondent learns on the highest authority that the Herriot Government is now prepared to make much greater concessions in the way of disarmament than was the case in July, largely because of the importance attributed to the declaration of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, regarding Washington's interpretation of the Briand-Kellogg pact.

The French note declares that "our doctrine is that it is necessary to tend not toward particular rearmaments but toward general and controlled disarmament. To realize effectively such a program stages are necessary."

Refuting the charges of imperialism which have been made against France, the note states that France "not only agrees to study any suggestions Germany might make but solicits them and those of other states." It continues:

"Nothing seems to France so useful for pacification of world as collaboration of the two great countries,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Non-Stop Flight To Rome Starts From New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—A doctor, a veteran pilot, a girl parachute jumper and a woodchuck called "Tail Wind" hopped off at 6:16 a. m. (eastern standard time) today on an announced attempt to fly nonstop to Rome.

Before taking off from Floyd Bennett Field on the 4200-mile jaunt, Dr. Leon M. Pisculli of Yonkers, N. Y., commander of the expedition, said the plane would head out over the Atlantic at Cape Cod and fly the "southern" route.

He said Miss Edna Newcomer of Williamsport, Penna., would step out of the plane with a parachute over Florence, Italy, as a tribute to Florence Nightingale. Miss Newcomer studied nursing before she turned to parachute jumping.

Mr. William Ulbrich of Mineola, N. Y., piloted the plane, named "The American Nurse," but Miss Newcomer expected to relieve him occasionally.

People Force Cut In State Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13—Virtual dictatorships are shown to have been established in some states in the effort to rehabilitate local government and to reduce taxes, and a rousing sentiment for reform as a means of public economy is described as sweeping the country.

Sessions of the National Tax Association's twenty-fifth annual conference here epitomize the increasing popular demand for a thorough revision of fiscal affairs, from the national government down to the smallest subdivision.

Mr. Harold M. Grove of the Wisconsin Tax Commission told the conference that in 1931 three states had enacted legislation providing state receivership for local units of government which fail to meet their obligations, New Jersey, Massachusetts and North Carolina.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

49—Why Was It Necessary for the Volstead Law to Define the Alcoholic Content of Intoxicating liquor?

Because it is highly desirable that every law shall be explicit, clear cut, and easily understood. That is desirable in order that every citizen may know, so far as possible, exactly what is legal and what is not. He may then know exactly where he stands with respect to the law, and is not kept guessing as to how magistrates are likely to decide.

Some wets have argued that the alcoholic content should not have been defined, but that it should have been left for judges and juries to decide whether a given sample of liquor was, in fact, intoxicating or not. That would have been contrary to one of the main trends of legal progress. Legal progress requires that citizens may know or be able to find out exactly what is forbidden and what is permitted. There has generally been popular resentment when that was not possible. From the publication of the Law of the Twelve Tables in early Roman times down to the present, it has been the aim of all sound jurists to make laws as definite and concise as possible, and leave as little as possible to the whims, prejudices, and personal predilections of magistrates. Above all, it has been deemed undesirable that citizens should be kept in the dark as to what is legal and what is illegal.

If the question of the intoxicating quality of liquor had been left to judges and juries to decide, no one would know where he stood. In one case, a nervous and high-strung person, taking a small quantity of alcohol on an empty stomach, might be so affected as to make it unsafe for him to drive an automobile. In another case, a phlegmatic person might drink liquor ten times as strong, or ten times as much, on a full stomach, and still be able to do ordinary rough work. Liquor which is not intoxicating for the latter person might be extremely dangerous for the former. What could judges and juries do about such cases which would not leave the private citizen in grave doubt as to what the law forbade and what it permitted?

NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE GAINS BY FINE TEAMWORK

Many Nationalities and Trades Coöperating in Great Undertaking

Coöperation and coördination are among the outstanding features in the construction of the new Christian Science Publishing House in Boston. The passer-by cannot help but notice the fine teamwork displayed by the great number of workmen, representing more than 12 nationalities and about 25 trades, assisting in the erection of this structure.

Approximately 1 4-5 miles (9575 feet) of underground steam conduits now are in the process of installation by the Boston Edison Company between the junction of Boylston and Tremont Streets and the new building, to furnish steam service at the latter point. This work has provided employment for 140 men since July 25, and it is expected that it will be completed by Oct. 1 with live steam in the mains considerably before that date, according to engineers of the Edison Company.

To provide for the electrical requirements at the new building, the Edison Company already has installed what is known as a "loop" service of underground cables carried in separate duct lines from two substations located within the Back Bay area. In effect, this means a duplicate service from the two focal points which are supplied directly from the company's steam electric plant at "L" Street in South Boston.

Latest Electrical Equipment

Within the basement of the new edifice will be housed a substation in which transformers and allied equipment for reducing the voltage and distributing the current will be located. The latest practice in substation construction, to be used for the first time on the Edison system, will be utilized on the switching equipment. Identified as "cubical" construction by the electrical trade, it concerns the placing of connect and disconnect switches within single steel box-type enclosures entirely insulated from all other apparatus within the substation.

About 80 per cent of the stonework has been placed on B section of the new building. The large blocks of limestone are being hoisted into place by eight wooden derricks each having a capacity for lifting about 10 tons. Seven of these derricks are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

RUSSIANS ORDERED TO RENT HORSES

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (AP) — The Soviet Government yesterday ordered "individual" peasants to place all their draft horses at the disposal of the collective farms.

Scarcity of work animals on the farms brought about the action, which was approved by the Soviet Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars.

The peasants will rent their horses when they are needed by the collective farms, which must not only pay for the use of the animals but bear all expenses of feeding them.

The animals will be used in the fall sowing of grain and in transportation of grain, beets and other vegetables.

China Plans Orderly Public Protest Upon Japan's Support of Manchukuo

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 13—Nanking is making elaborate efforts to control the anticipated nation-wide demonstration when Japan recognizes the new state of Manchuko, Thursday. Local officials everywhere have been instructed to take every precaution against violence which might spoil the demonstration's effectiveness.

The successful campaign of the Manchurian Volunteers has aroused nation-wide enthusiasm which increases the difficulty of keeping the demonstrations orderly. The Volunteers have attacked along all of the railways held by the Japanese during the past few days, forcing the Japanese to use all available troops to protect principal cities. Outside of the railway zones the Volunteers have been orderly.

Nanking regards the campaign principally as a demonstration that Manchurian peoples do not support Manchukuo, hardly expecting the Volunteers to capture any important city. After formal recognition the Japanese are expected to double their Manchurian forces for a suppression campaign, including the province of Jehol.

Nanking on Tuesday warned agitators that violence in China proper will weaken its position, and the Government is therefore prepared drastically to suppress disorders.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 13—Mr. Henry Kinney, South Manchuria Railway adviser, and Mr. Henry H. Villard, a writer for the New Republic, who were robbed in the Sunday train wreck at Harbin, are uninjured and are apparently safe. Sunday's three outrages involved 1500 passengers, of whom some 200, including three Japanese, were kidnaped. Apparently there were large casualties, the details of which are incomplete.

Bandits looted all of the wrecks and passengers' belongings, using scores of wagons to carry off the huge plunder. The Chinese Eastern Railway night trains were suspended and the Japanese Consul advised his nationals not to travel.

Army headquarters at Seoul reports that a Japanese detachment suffered eight killed in a fight with guerrillas in the vicinity of Taping-shao, Kirin. Another Japanese detachment coöperating with Manchukuo troops under Gen. Hsu Wen-hai defeated 4500 guerrillas, of whom 300 were killed and 400 wounded, in the neighborhood of Niumaowu, Kirin.

A Privy Council meeting at the palace in the presence of Emperor Hirohito approved the Manchukuo treaty and imperial sanction was then given. The Foreign Minister, Count Yasuya Uchida, telegraphed to Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto to sign the treaty at Changchun Thursday. Premier Cheng is to sign for Manchukuo.

Burden of Costly Manchu War Is Laid on Japanese Taxpayer

Heavy Floods and Halted Production Reduce Receipts From Conquered Territory—Tokyo Calls on Self-Sacrifice for 'Survival of Japan'

This is the first of four articles describing the present position in Manchuria, one year after the Japanese began a new military adventure with the occupation of Mukden.

By DOROTHY GOULD

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria—Two impressions stand out today from a tour of the new state of Manchukuo one year after the Japanese army began this military adventure on the Asiatic mainland. The first is that Japan intends to support her Manchurian adventure indefinitely, if she can possibly afford the cost. The second is that the adventure has proved vastly more expensive than she expected.

It has become increasingly apparent during this year that the Japanese army, when it seized Mukden on the night of Sept. 18, 1931, had definite intentions which its leaders have spent the year in trying to carry out. In Harbin, Changchun (Hsinking), Mukden and everywhere in Manchuria one gains the impression that those intentions are much more substantial now than they were a year ago.

The city of Dairen, under absolute control of Japanese since 1906, gives fair indication of what the Japanese hope to do in the rest of Manchuria. A Japanese writer has described Dairen as "Japan without a soul." Here an old civilization has been imposed as nearly complete as possible upon a virgin land. The same process has been well started during this year in the rest of Manchuria.

The Japanese may be content to let matters rest where they are politically—with the formation of a Manchu-Mongol-Chinese-Korean-Japanese "independent" state in which the Japanese definitely command. But there are few who have watched the Japanese in Manchuria during the last year who doubt that they will stop short of annexation, if they consider annexation necessary to the success of their venture.

Firing Into Air

The Japanese have dug deep into Manchuria this year, and are steadily digging deeper. Starting last September with about 12,000 troops, the Kwantung command has unostentatiously increased its forces until today the Japanese commander has at his disposal an army estimated at about 100,000 men. Japanese garrisons have been established in every important Manchurian city, and shock troops rush from one place to another in the continuous warfare against bandits and loyalists.

In the wake of the military has come an army of Japanese civilian pioneers and fortune hunters, eager to share in the anticipated development of an almost virgin territory. There has been a substantial increase in the Japanese population of cities. In Harbin, for example, the Japanese population has risen from 4500 to 7500 during the past few months.

There is no doubt that the cost of military operations has far ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Yoke of Oxen Win By Reaching Goal Ahead of Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13—A yoke of dark red long-horned oxen, matching their pace against the flight of three large cross-country air transports yesterday, showed that although they have been left far behind in the race for speed, their mettle was still equal to the occasion.

Bright and Broad, the sturdy team mates, seeming to know that their reputations hung in the balance stepped off the 20 miles from the airport here to Times Square, Manhattan, in five hours. Mr. Everett Banks of Fairfield, Conn., their owner, who piloted them, had estimated that it would take the oxen 10 hours to travel the distance.

The airplanes which had taken off from the airport simultaneously with the start of the ox team at 10 a. m. were still far from the destinations their pilots had expected to reach by the time the oxen, yoked to a gayly painted cart, pulled into Times Square. The Omaha airplane had not yet landed at Chicago, the Kansas City transport was tearing over Ohio and the Jacksonville airplane had not yet crossed the Carolinas when the oxen had finished thte trip at 3 p. m.

The race marked the first anniversary of the establishment of the Pioneer Air Transport Operators' Association, composed of the chief executives of the leading air mail carriers of the United States.

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THINGS PRESENT

If you are interested in the ups and downs of a reporter, read "Frosting on the Journalistic Cake" on the Editorial Page. It is as confidential as a letter, and is written by the Monitor's correspondent in Sofia.

Unless you have already achieved perfection with your lawn, there may be a point or two for you in "Making the Perfect Lawn" on the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page. We assume, of course, that you always read what our readers share in "My Garden Hobby."

The hum of the vacuum sweeper seemed to frighten a child, and because of the noise made by the electric clippers the little fellow would not let the barber use them on him. But the mother told the child that these bits of apparatus were just singing at their work—then all was serene. This is only one of the bright spots in the three letters from our readers in the Parent column on the Educational page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will explain why it was necessary for the Volstead Act to define intoxicating liquor as liquor containing a very low percentage of alcohol. "Prohibition Facts," page one.

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, the weekly Aviation column, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and Mr. Scroggins.

MAINE GOES DEMOCRATIC; VOTE CLOSE

Party Wins State Ticket and Two Seats in the National House

BREAK THE FIRST IN EIGHTEEN YEARS

Brann Is Elected Governor; Nelson and Brewster, Republicans, Defeated

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 13 (AP)—Democrats, overturning the Republican machine of 18 years' standing and upsetting traditions, have elected a Governor and two representatives in Congress, dropping the third representative on the face of practically complete returns from the Maine state election of yesterday.

Mr. Louis J. Brann, Democratic candidate for Governor, had a lead of 1387 over Mr. Burleigh Martin, Republican, as but 18 of the State's precincts were unreported.

Mr. Martin declined to comment "until complete returns were tabulated" and other leaders of the party which has dominated Maine's political life for years followed his lead and refused to concede anything.

Mr. Brann, in a brief statement, saw in the large vote—it was the greatest in the history of his party—"a renewed interest in government and public affairs."

Beedy Wins Out

Representative Carroll L. Beedy, lone Republican to come through to victory, led Mr. Joseph F. Connolly by 2077 votes when the district tabulation was completed.

The 18 districts missing in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, where the Democrats were ahead, were so small that they could not alter the final outcome of the unofficial tally.

Mr. E. Carl Moran Jr., Dem., had an advantage of 2420 over Representative John E. Nelson with four of the 213 precincts in the Second missing, and Mr. John G. Utterback held a lead of 1417 over former Governor Ralph O. Brewster.

But one issue came out of the weeks of intense campaigning preceding the election—prohibition. All the Democratic candidates were for out-and-out repeal.

Mr. Beedy has always been an ardent supporter of prohibition, and defeated a "repealist" in the party primary in June. Mr. Connolly, the only Democrat to lose a major place, stressed the prohibition situation throughout his campaign.

Large Democratic Vote

The Democrats turned out the largest vote they had ever recorded, while the number of Republican ballots fell far below the number cast in 1920, 1924 and 1928—the last three presidential years.

The vote for Governor as compared with the last two elections was:

	1932	1930	1928
Republican	116,800	82,310	148,058
Democratic	117,960	67,172	65,572

The Democrats made severe inroads on the Republican power in state and county offices also. Two of them were named to the State Senate, defeating strong Republican wheel horses. Several men prominent in Republican councils who were members of the House also went down to defeat.

Mr. Brann carried but six of the 16 counties but a majority of 6961 in Androscoggin, where Lewiston is located, put him to the front and offset all of the small Martin majorities in the other 10 counties. Mr. Brann several years ago was Mayor of Lewiston, always a Democratic stronghold.

Mr. Brann also broke through Mr. Martin's home city—Augusta—by a narrow margin and carried the county of Kennebec by more than 1000. He won in 14 of the 20 cities, losing only in Calais, Eastport, Ellsworth, Portland, Rockland and South Portland.

A proposal to increase the tax on gasoline by 1 cent was overwhelmingly defeated. A similar proposal lost 80,000 to 35,000 two years ago.

Leaders Surprised At Results in Maine

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The unexpected results of the Maine elections gave political Washington a big surprise. Republican leaders admitted privately it means they will have to buckle down to the hardest campaign fight in many presidential years.

The White House staff said there is "no comment."

"We are greatly disappointed," Vice-President Curtis declared. "It will only make us work the harder, and we will carry the State (Maine) in November."

Democrats, who have been making optimistic claims hopefully but not convincingly, suddenly discovered their wildest expectations had been exceeded. Democratic national committee headquarters admitted they had been expecting and hoping to hold Republicans in Maine to a 10,000 majority, but they had not seriously expected to win.

The fact that one Republican dry candidate for Congress won in what was considered a wet district while two wet Democratic candidates won is considered to indicate that the results were not materially affected by the prohibition issue and that the Democratic victory is an indication of anti-Hoover sentiment and nothing else. Reports also indicate that local questions played a minor part in the campaign.

BUSINESS TIDE TURNS, DENNETT TELLS 'ADMEN'

Major Crisis Declared Definitely Overcome in United States

Restoration of confidence, brought about by various governmental emergency measures, definitely has overcome the major financial crisis in the United States, Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the banking and industrial committee of the First Federal District, declared today.

Speaking before the Advertising Club at the Hotel Statler, he said that governmental agencies, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and the Federal Reserve Act with its amendments, including the Glass-Steagall bill, have been the major weapons used to turn the tide.

Mr. Dennett, speaking on the bonus question, said that the money paid to the veterans represents one-fourth of the cost of operating the United States Government.

"In the amount paid to veterans there is about $450,000,000 for non-service disability and incidental costs. Therefore, it appears that every time a citizen of the United States pays his federal tax bill, approximately one-fourth of the amount that he pays goes to veterans; and approximately 12 per cent of the amount he pays goes to veterans of non-service disability, having nothing whatever to do with the war.

"Every thinking man in this country fully approves paying to veterans who actually suffered as a result of war service, and to the dependents of those who were killed or who died as a result of war service, full and liberal compensation; but, as a matter of fact, the living veterans are claiming so much for themselves that it is doubtful if those actually suffering as a result of war service, and the dependents of those killed, are getting fair treatment.

"No group in the United States has any right to make any such demand at this time. It is unsound and unpatriotic. We have a right to expect from these veterans a feeling of devotion and patriotism to the United States."

Mr. Dennett declared the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act and its amendments to be the most important emergency measure undertaken by the Government.

"It has been of tremendous importance," he said, "in helping banks, railroads and insurance companies, thus protecting the savings of millions of people in the United States."

Although the major financial crisis has passed, Mr. Dennett said, two grave problems yet must be solved—unemployment and taxation.

New Publishing House Gains by Teamwork

(Continued from Page 11)

operated by gasoline engines; one is electrically driven.

In section A, toward the Massachusetts Avenue end of the structure, two steel erecting derricks each capable of lifting about 30 tons, are hoisting large steel beams and girders into place. These are operated by steam donkey engines and first were introduced into the field of building construction in Boston by Mr. George F. Watts, who now has the contract for erecting the steel on this building.

A number of men also are at work in this section placing terra cotta hollow tiles for the flooring. These blocks are laid about six inches apart and between them is being woven a network of reënforcing steel, over which will be poured cement. This will form reënforced concrete beams and add greatly to the strength of the structure.

Stone Work Protected

Walking along Norway Street, one may read the following inscription cut into the limestone along what is known as the belt course around the top of B section: "The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those that published it. Psalms 68:11."

Great caution is being taken not to chip or in any way mar the stone work which is being hoisted into place by the derricks or which already has been set. To protect this stone, strips of wood are being placed over the edges as soon as the blocks are in place and are held there by wire.

Straw and burlap also are used to prevent any unnecessary contact between the blocks while being transported from the quarry to the building site. All stone blocks for the structure have been quarried and placed in the stacking yards for seasoning. Approximately 300 carloads, or 12,000 tons, of this stone will be required before the edifice is completed.

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Touring Europe A-Wheel Revived

Bicycle tours through foreign countries that were widely popular before the advent of the automobile were revived by Mr. F. W. MacVeagh, teacher at Harvard, and Mrs. MacVeagh, who came to Boston today on the White Star liner, Adriatic, from Liverpool. The couple have been abroad two months bicycling through England.

Also on the Adriatic was Dr. John Marshall, dean of Boston University school of music, who has been several weeks abroad, during which time he lectured at Oxford and attended a preliminary meeting in Belgium to arrange for the international music convention which is planned to be held in Germany in 1934.

The Adriatic had 277 passengers for Boston and sailed for New York shortly after disembarking passengers for Boston.

BOSTON MERCHANTS PLAN BUYING DRIVE

Thirty department, specialty, clothing and grocery stores, in the membership of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, coöperating in the movement to assure employees of manufacturers with continuous employment through the year-end holiday season, plan to make purchases aggregating $60,700,000, between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31.

A meeting of the board at the chamber, attended by executives of the large department stores and representatives of retail establishments, brought out the statement from Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the banking and industrial committee for the First Federal Reserve District, that orders for staple goods, to the extent of 50 or 60 per cent of the estimated requirements, could be placed in the market now as a "backlog" of orders for the manufacturers. This would assure employees continuous work through the holidays at least and provide a strong stimulus to business, he said.

ENGLAND LIKES AMERICAN JAZZ

American jazz is so popular in England that Mr. Ray Starita of Brookline, Mass., who has been conducting an American jazz orchestra in London for 10 years, arrived here today from Liverpool on the Scythia of the Cunard Line to study the changes in jazz since he has been away. He paid a high tribute to English musicians saying that their music is of the conservative type.

He said that the English public showed a great liking for the fast time of this type of music. Royalty invited Mr. Starita and his 14-piece orchestra to entertain them at a recent party at the home of Lord Lonsdale, cousin of King George.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30. Program as follows:

Rubens March ..... Benoit
From an Indian Lodge ..... MacDowell
Just a song at twilight ..... Molloy
Preludium "Coucou" ..... V. Van den Gheyn
Gavotte ..... Gossec
I saw three ships come sailing in ..... Old and new version
Ave Maria Celebre ..... Cherubini
Si tu m'aimais ..... Denza
Connais-tu le pays from "Mignon" ..... Thomas

Opening day, Brockton Fair, Horse Show, racing, evening program, Brockton, through Sept. 17.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "A Successful Calamity," 10:45 a. m.; 1:00, 3:30, 5:55, 8:20, 10:45 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:19, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Brockton Fair: "Grange Day," entertainment and contests, Brockton, through Sept. 17.

American National Retail Jewelers Association: Meeting and exhibits, Hotel Statler, through Thursday.

Women's Republican Club: Luncheon, with 5-minute campaign speech by Mr. Frederick A. Bartlett, candidate for State Auditor, clubhouse, 12:30.

Rotary Club: Luncheon, address, "Stoking the Human Face," by Dr. Charles W. McClure, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 2:20.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "A Successful Calamity," 10:45 a. m.; 1:00, 3:30, 5:55, 8:20, 10:45 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; musical instruments.
Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists.
Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.
Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through Sept. 23.
Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Portraits of American interest. Through Sept. 30.
Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Ave. at Norway Street — Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5.
For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

CURLEY SEEKS $10,000,000

Authority to borrow an additional $10,000,000 in anticipation of taxes was asked by Mayor James M. Curley and granted at a short session of the City Council yesterday. While it might not be necessary to use the added appropriation, the Mayor held that it was best to be on the safe side.

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McKEE MOVES FOR RULING ON LEGAL STATUS

Sues to Bar Election in November, Asserting Holdover Right

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—Mayor Joseph V. McKee himself undertook today to controvert the contention of Tammany Hall that he is only a four-months mayor when he went to the courts to "clear his title" to the right to serve the balance of the unexpired term of Mayor James J. Walker, ending Dec. 31, 1933.

Application for a peremptory writ of mandamus addressed to the Board of Elections, looking toward restraining the board from holding an election for Mayor this November, was brought on behalf of Mayor McKee.

The application is returnable on Wednesday before Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan.

The action is a test of whether the provisions of the constitution and the city charter give Mr. McKee the right to hold office until Jan. 1, 1934, or whether he is simply acting Mayor until the office shall be filled this November. The latter is the contention of the Tammany board of strategy.

The Mayor announced the suit at City Hall and made it clear that he believes a special election in November would be illegal.

Organized gambling in New York City became the target of Mayor McKee today, when Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, passed on to his men the order from City Hall to "clean out" the slot machine racket that has spread thousands of these machines throughout the city. A police campaign of extermination was under way, and, as the apparatus was seized, it was carted away for demolition.

Motion Pictures

"Isle of Paradise"

The Boston première of "Isle of Paradise" at the Fine Arts Theater, was celebrated last evening by a song recital, Miss Marguerite Porter, young Boston soprano, officiating.

"Isle of Paradise," made without benefit of Hollywood by an amateur photographer, Mr. Charles T. Trego, records the as yet unspoiled beauties of Bali, an island off the coast of Java, still outside the usual tourist path. Save for the brilliant attention of Mr. Paul Morand and the more cursory notice of the newsreel, this island has hitherto escaped ballyhoo. In the face of this weak—and we assure you quite unintentional—pun, we are glad to report that it is not Mr. Trego who gilds his picture with the running fire of talk in the now-my-children manner. The speaker, who is addicted to paronomasia, and who evidently considers his audience just one vast kindergarten and the natives of Bali all Perfect Persons, remains safely anonymous.

Apart from the oral explanatory notes, onomatopoetic effects, as of waterfalls and crackling fire, and music, incorporating some of the Balinese ritual material, are engrafted on the picture, made during a six-months study with the silent camera. The photography is superb and nowhere near as hackneyed as the adjective. For plot we see the daily life and customs, the work and play (both equally decorative as herein set forth) of the Balinese people, a sepia-colored race of exquisite suppleness and graceful bearing. For thrill, there is the race of bullocks, the natives as charioteers perched on odd little improvised seats across each pair. The dramatic climax comes with the elaborate burial ceremony, which, to quote the embellishing narrator, has something of the aspect of a "three-ring circus," a county fair and a village carnival. Yet there is dignity, form and rhythm in the maneuvers, as there is order and symmetry in the architecture. Through a lens of loveliness one sees shore scenes that miss no detail, even to the high lights of a cresting wave, and inland views of glistering rice fields and mountain-notched horizons that bring photography into the realm of art. Still, we should hardly go so far as to call this very pretty land an "Isle of Paradise."

M. L.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, probably with showers; moderate easterly winds shifting to south and west.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight, followed by showers Wednesday.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight, followed by showers Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers beginning late tonight or Wednesday; warmer tonight; slightly cooler Wednesday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	76	Montreal	60	76
Bismarck	36	74	Nantucket	62	78
Boston	62	85	New Orleans	74	82
Buffalo	66	82	New York	62	82
Calgary	38	66	Norfolk, Va.	68	82
Charleston	72	90	North Platte	54	80
Chicago	68	86	Philadelphia	62	82
Cincinnati	68	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	104
Denver	50	82	Pittsburgh	62	86
Eastport, Me.	54	74	Portland, Me.	58	86
Hatteras	74	76	Raleigh	64	84
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	66	86
7p.m.Sept.12	76		St. Paul	60	70
Helena, Mont.	62	68	Salt Lake City	60	80
Huron, S. D.	48	74	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	72	76	SantaFe, N.M.	52	80
Kansas City	62	86	Seattle	52	68
Key West	82	88	Tampa	74	82
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	66	80
Memphis	72	86	Wichita, Kan.	64	92
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	38	68

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Sept. 13.
B—Maximum Sept. 12

High Tides in Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday, 11:19 p. m.; Wednesday 11:44 a. m.
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Boston Art Notes

Mary Lincoln Orr

The Copley Society starts the season early at its new, commodious headquarters, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Until the end of June works by members were exhibited. With the apparent policy of extending the season both at beginning and end, the society will be able to accommodate a large number of painters with the fortnightly, one-man exhibitions.

Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr is the first member to show her works this fall. Water colors of floral arrangements have been painted with delicacy and skill, revealing knowledge of the forms and characteristic growth of various species. Mrs. Orr escapes the pitfall of too much detail—a characteristic that robs many a still-life of its pictorial charm. A few carefully placed strokes can establish the distinguishing traits of a rose or a tiger lily, a petunia or a carnation. The artist who understands flowers well soon establishes this flower portrayal as though it were a sort of alphabet. The method of course culminates in the calligraphic conventions of the Chinese painters of still-life.

Mrs. Orr does not intend to be realistic; her flower arrangements stress the decorative element. Her flowers seem a part of an interior, amidst mirrors, gleaming wood surfaces, porcelains and bibelots. They are fragile and exotic.

The visitor who takes his art as more than a passing diversion will be gratified to visit the library of the Copley Society on the second floor. The large, beautifully decorated room furnishes comfort and reading. The walls are hung with interesting crayon drawings, and (strange discovery in the Copley Society) a briskly painted portrait by the current French luminary, M. Dunoyer de Ségonzac. We should like to know the circumstances of this appearance at the Copley Society which generally shows only works of a traditional character.

Another feature is the establishment of the Copley Society classroom in the basement of this luxurious domicile. Life and modeling classes will be continued here as they were of yore on Boylston Street.

D. A.

MOTORISTS WARNED AS SCHOOL OPENS

With schools reopening throughout Massachusetts yesterday, motorists are warned by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to exercise greater care than ever when driving through city and town streets. Added significance was given to the warning by a child fatality last week which resulted from the carelessness of a truck driver in backing his machine.

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan also cautioned aaginst permitting children to ride on tailboards and running boards as the result of last week's 17 motor fatalities in the State, which was one more than in the previous week and one more than in the corresponding period of last year. There were 99 persons convicted last week for operating while under the influence of liquor, 28 more than in the previous week.

PAID COMMISSIONER OF WELFARE URGED

Substitution of a single paid commissioner for the present unpaid board of 12 overseers in the welfare department is included among recommendations made by the Boston Finance Commission and accepted by Mayor James M. Curley. This is the final gesture of the finance commission in behalf of reorganization of welfare work, Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the commission, said yesterday.

The proposed reorganization, in Mr. Goodwin's opinion, would do away with the present alleged irresponsibility in the welfare department. The commission's report was also approved by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

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American and European Plans

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CITY OF FUTURE EXPECTED TO BE NEARER GROUND

Skyscrapers to Go, Architect Says, and Peace and Quiet Prevail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Disappearance of skyscrapers, general acceleration of transportation facilities and elimination of the noise and confusion of present-day cities is envisaged for the future by Mr. William Ward Watkin, architect and professor of architecture at the Rice Institute here.

Mr. Watkin's forecasts for the city of the future were made on the occasion of the Houston Founder's Day celebration late in August, commemorating the ninety-sixth anniversary of this city.

Characterizing the city of skyscrapers as the "pedestrian" city, Professor Watkin said:

"Motor and plane hold out a promise of dispersion of population, the obliteration of the urban picture as it has been until recently accepted, and in its place comfort, quiet and relative isolation. These mean distances rather than density, composure rather than confusion, freedom in place of frenzy.

"While at the moment we may be tempted to discredit the mechanical achievements of our day, in them and in their more rapidly evidenced development an age is sure to come which shall release human powers to more manifold endeavors and human life to wider freedom. Our cities shall change with increasing understanding of these forces. They shall reflect the highest fitness of man's needs."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural talk; baseball.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Louis Weir, organist.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Louis Weir, organist.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Regimentalists"; chorus.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Political talk.
8:00 NBC, "You and Your Government"; "Issues Above the Parties."
8:30 "Jack and Jane," songs.
8:45 New England Community Singing Club.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 NBC, "Friendship Town," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cascade Orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Baron Lee's Band.

WEEI, Boston (550kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:41 "Short, Short Stories of Big Business."
6:45 "The Cap'n and the Widder"; organ.
7:00 Political talk; piano.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, New York Sinfonietta; Lois Bennett.
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Rhythm Ramblers.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects; music.
6:30 Adventures of Bart and Mike.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Political talk.
7:25 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgia Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
8:30 Kendall Harney Concert Ensemble.
8:45 CBS, Quartet and organ.
9:00 CBS, "Street Singer"; orchestra.
9:15 "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, serial mystery story.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 Garnettville sketch.
10:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1(10kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, "Musical Comedy Memories."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
6:30 Time; baseball, dance music.
6:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Leo Litwin, concert pianist.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George D. Ross.
9:00 Serial dramatic story.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:30 Studio period; Herald news.
10:15 CBS, Musical Album of Popular Classics.
10:30 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:45 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—Book review.
3:15 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30-5:00 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Edison Friendly Chat.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS program.
2:30-3:15 p. m.—CBS, Speech by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Topeka, Kan.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Braves - Pittsburgh, Braves Field, Fred Hoey reporting.

MILK YIELD STEADY IN NEW ENGLAND

Daily milk production per cow dropped only 0.9 per cent in New England during August as compared with the previous month, according to the United States Department of Agriculture figures. On the basis of the year to date, this season's production is 2.7 per cent above last year, and only 0.2 per cent below the five-year average.

Heaviest decreases for August occurred in Vermont and New Hampshire, while increases were noted in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont. As compared with a year ago, wholesale prices of dairy feeds at Boston showed varying changes. Wheat feeds were lower, while linseed meal and cottonseed meal were higher.

BOSTON IMPORTS GAIN

Again this past week the value of imports at Boston, for immediate consumption, showed a gain as compared with the previous week, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. The figures for the week ending Sept. 10 were $1,258,853, compared with $1,045,591 the week before. Imports for warehouse were valued at $59,836 against $42,910 the previous week.

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Write For Catalogue

ROOSEVELT OFF, CHEERED ON BY MAINE REPORTS

First Speech of 20-State Tour Scheduled for Topeka, Kan.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12—On Board the Roosevelt Special Train—Heartened by preliminary reports from Maine, construed as encouraging to Democratic hopes, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt plunged into the Southwest today in his momentous venture of pitting a dramatic "rear-platform" campaign against the "front-porch" campaign of President Hoover.

The Roosevelt special train, equipped with rear platform loudspeakers and with an electric sign that blazoned "Roosevelt Special" through the night, brought the New York Governor this morning to Cleveland, after leaving Albany last night, but the stay was brief, and by nightfall he will be at St. Louis, Mo., bound for Topeka, Kan., where he makes his first formal address tomorrow.

The New York Governor left Albany quietly last night. Only a comparatively small crowd was on hand to see him off, but Mr. Roosevelt's face was wreathed in smiles by reports of early returns from the Maine gubernatorial election, which indicated an unusually heavy Democratic vote in a usually stanch Republican stronghold.

The 24-day trip on which the Governor has now embarked will carry him into more than 20 states, and throws into vivid contrast the respective campaign strategy of the two candidates. Governor Roosevelt is touring the country; President Hoover is staying at home. Governor Roosevelt is coupling a campaign of repeated personal appearances with his radio addresses; President Hoover is depending on radio almost alone.

One is the time-honored hand-shaking, swing-around-the-circle campaign, while the other is the more modern "front-porch" campaign, that leans heavily on developments of the mechanical age for broadcasting the personality of the candidate.

The difference in campaign method springs partly out of differences in temperament and partly out of different rôles of the two candidates before the nation.

In the case of President Hoover, for example, he has been before the country ever since the World War. His personality is known to the whole nation, and he finds little need of reëmphasizing it. He is largely able now to let his acts in Washington speak for him.

Though Governor Roosevelt is old in New York politics, he is a comparative newcomer on the national stage. His task is to lead the attack of an erstwhile minority party against the party in power and at the same time to give the voters a definite and favorable image of himself, which must be crystallized as rapidly and as dramatically as possible. The present trip of Governor Roosevelt is designed to achieve these ends.

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With the children home now, and school beginning, you will find such low prices at these a real help in keeping down food costs for your larger, hungrier family. Saving money at your First National Store is so easy! Try it this week, next week, and you will have started a habit that you'll never want to break.

Our Stores OPEN all day Wednesday

DOUGHNUTS Made with the finest doughnut flour known. Just the thing for the children's lunches — DOZ 15c

MIRABEL PRESERVES
Pure Raspberry—Strawberry
Blackberry—Apricot
Pineapple
2 1 Lb Jars 27c

CAMPBELL'S Tomato Soup
Give them a bowl of hot soup when they come home from school
3 Tins 19c

Hershey's Cocoa A record breaking price, makes delicious hot cocoa for children — 2 ½ Lb Tins 17c

Sealpakt Beans Large Oven Baked Pea Beans with Pork — 2 Lge Tins 27c

Prudence Hash Delicious Corned Beef Hash—just heat and serve — 20 oz Tin 21c

Mild Cheese Made from Whole Milk — Lb 17c

Rumford Baking Powder Lb Tin 29c

5c CANDIES
Nestle's, Hershey's Bars, O'Henry, Old Nick, Baby Ruth, and many other favorites. 6 For 19c
Except Milky Way and Snickers

CAMPFIRE MARSHMALLOWS
A Writing Pad Included Free With Each Package — Lb Pkg 17c

CHERRY CAKES
A light Sponge Cake —Delicately Flavored — Each 15c

PAN BISCUITS
Light Golden Brown Crusted Biscuits at an amazing price — Doz 7c

MORE BIG SAVINGS

Beef	SLICED Finast 6 oz Jar 25c		3½ oz Jar 15c
Matches	BLUE TIP Strike Anywhere	6 Lge Boxes	25c
Kirkman's Soap Chips		2 Lge Pkgs	25c
S. O. S.	Aluminum Soap Scourer	2 Pkgs	25c
Whittemore's	Black Shoe Polish	2 Tins	17c
Fig Jumbles	N. B. C. Cookies	Lb	17c
Richmond Jelly		2 9 oz Goblets	25c
Currant Jelly	RED WING	10 oz Jar	15c
Sardines	NORWEGIAN Standard	4 Tins	25c
Cream	HEAVY From N. E. Farms	2 ½ Pt Jars	25c
Brookside Milk	4% Butter Fat	Qt	9c

FOR SCHOOL SANDWICHES

Prize Bread	Sliced or Regular	Lge Loaf	7c
Belmont Bread		Lb Loaf	5c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

LEGION GROUPS ARE BUSY WITH RESOLUTIONS

Censure of Hoover Is Proposed; Hurley Defends B. E. F. Action

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 13 (AP)—A proposed resolution censuring President Hoover for the use of troops to drive the bonus army from Washington and others on the bonus and prohibition kept American Legion convention committees busy today while the rank and file formed for the Legion parade.

The presence of Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, who was cheered and booed in an appearance the opening day of the national convention, and who took exception to remarks of Mr. Floyd Gibbons, writer and radio speaker, over the bonus army evictions, heightened interest in controversial questions.

Mr. Hurley clashed with Mr. Gibbons during a dinner given by Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr., national commander of the Legion, last night. Mr. Gibbons criticized the methods used in ejecting the B. E. F., from Washington, D. C. He accused the army of having started the fires which destroyed bonus camps and said the men had been orderly when the troops were called in.

Mr. Hurley responded to the challenge with characteristic fire.

"I have never failed to take it on the chin when I had anything coming," he said. "If you have anything to say to me, say it! I never thought the Government was in danger. I have always believed the people of the nation have a peaceable way for settlement of their disputes, and that they will use those peaceful methods.

"But when there are riots, peace must be restored.

"When men are rioting, when two lives have been taken, when the police and civil authorities of a city and district are overpowered by those rioters, I want to say to you that when any man tells you that is law and order, he is not stating the facts.

"My friend, Mr. Gibbons, told you that the soldiers set fire to the humble homes of these men. That is not the fact. The fires were set by the men themselves. No members of the army would do that. All the fatalities that occurred on the day of which you have heard so much took place before the arrival of the United States Army."

Mr. Hurley spoke earnestly as he read the order he had written at President Hoover's direction.

"Now, can you find any fault with those orders?" he asked. "Are they unjustly harsh? I ordered out the armed forces of the Government to protect the marchers as well as others.

"There were men among that group in Washington who came in an orderly way to state their case for whom I would lay down my life to protect. There were wonderfully fine men among them. But there were other men there, too. All were not angels, And I want to tell you that this is a Government of a majority and not a Government of a minority."

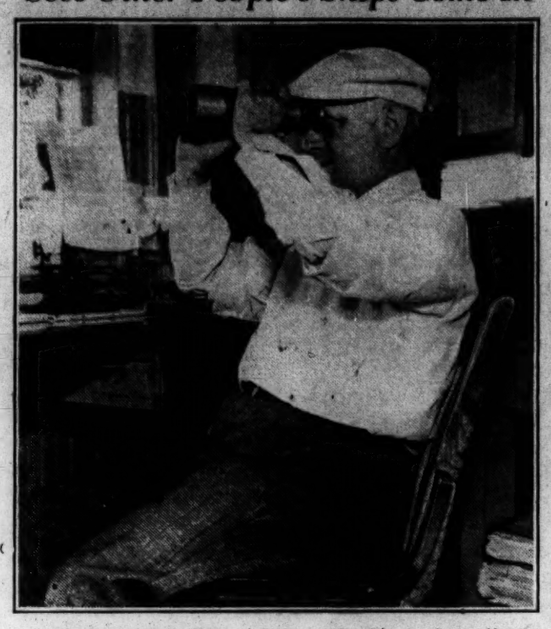
Delegates cheered a speech by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston who criticized the way he said war time heroes had been treated in the capital.

The same audience greeted Mr. Hurley with mingled boos and applause, but cheered him after a brief address in which he carefully avoided controversial subjects and urged the convention to "put patriotism above politics."

An admittedly hopeless battle against a demand for immediate payment of the bonus was waged vigorously by a group of delegates.

Determined Pennsylvania delegates promised to carry their fight to the convention floor, if necessary, for a resolution censuring the President for the manner in which the Bonus Expeditionary Force was ejected from the capital.

Sees Other People's Ships Come In



Courtesy Western Union Telegraph Company to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EMIL ZILLY, MARINE OBSERVER AT SANDY HOOK

New York Man Watches Ships Come and Depart for 30 Years

Every Craft That Sails Past Sandy Hook Is Recorded by His Observation Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANDY HOOK, N. Y.—Watching someone else's ships come in has been the job of Mr. Emil Zilly, marine observer in charge of the Western Union observation tower here, for more than three decades. He does not, however, employ his field glasses or his powerful six-foot telescope from his vantage point 100 feet above the ground from mere idle curiosity. He must identify the ships and report them before they reach their destined piers in New York Harbor, or leave the piers on their outward journey.

His telegraphic reports from the tower, which has been sending such information for 75 years and which is one of the most important marine telegraph service posts in the world, are eagerly awaited by underwriting concerns, owners of the ships, importers and editors of newspapers.

During 33 years of duty in the tower, Mr. Zilly has reported more than 50,000 ships entering or leaving the Narrows between New York and the Atlantic Ocean. As it is necessary to keep watch every hour of the day and night, the routine of the tower is divided into three shifts of eight hours each, Mr. John J. White, on the job 25 years, and Mr. James J. Gould, on the job 15 years, managing the other two shifts.

No ship is a stranger to Mr. Zilly, not even sister ships, which to his practiced eye reveal a difference, however slight, not noticeable to the untrained observer. At night it is a different matter. Sometimes a ship can be identified by her lights, and when this is not possible the ship is queried by Morse code. Usually, however, even at night Mr. Zilly can tell you the name of the vessel by her outline.

Mr. Zilly has a card index, giving the description of about 10,000 steamships, tugs, tankers and steam yachts, together with a drawing of each vessel. Whenever an ocean-going vessel or tug is built anywhere in the world, Mr. Zilly receives the description, memorizes it and adds it to his file.

An idea of the trend of business may be gained by examining the log book of the tower. In prosperous times more than 100 ships have been sighted every 24 hours; now there are about 70 daily.

The observation tower building is octagonal in shape, and the tiny observation room is reached by climbing eight flights of wooden stairs.

The Hook, a six-mile peninsula, is bounded on one side by the Harbor, on the other by the Narrows.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Dorothy Lee Allen, Whitefish Bay, Wis.
Mrs. Mabel Allen, Whitefish Bay, Wis.
Miss Clara M. Roberts, Forty Fort, Penna.
Miss Anne R. Roberts, Forty Fort, Penna.
Miss Dorothy R. Evans, Kingston, Penna.
Mrs. Edna G. Griffith, Steubenville, Ohio.
Harry H. Griffith, Steubenville, Ohio.
Henry W. Sargent, Greenfield, Mass.
Mrs. Elsie G. Rhoades Jr., Riverton, N. J.
George A. Rhoades Jr., Riverton, N. J.
Mrs. Etta A. Dalby, Naugatuck, Conn.
Mrs. Helen Dalby Doolittle, Naugatuck, Conn.
Elizabeth A. Gunnison, Toronto, Canada.
Cecile B. Lockey, West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Catherine R. Patterson, Muskogee, Okla.
Mabel Lucas Crane, Germantown, Penna.
Bert F. Crane, Germantown, Penna.
Alfred C. Crane, Germantown, Penna.
Annie P. Foster, Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. Herbert E. Holmes, Arlington, Mass.
Daniel J. Hickey, Arlington, Mass.
Raymond J. Adams, Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. Beatrice F. Kendall, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Leulla C. Randolph, Jacksonville, Fla.
James du Bois, Norristown, Penna.
Mrs. Dora L. Doty, Deerfield, Ill.
Arthur L. Bloom, New York, N. Y.
Lucille M. Peck, Hartford, Conn.

PACIFIC FREIGHT RATES REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash., Sept. 13—Reductions in fruit and vegetable freight rates on short hauls by rail from producing districts of central Washington to points on the Pacific coast have been made this season. The latest is a reduction from Yakima valley points to Portland from 42½ cents a hundred to 25 cents a hundred, which became effective Sept. 10. The lower rates will enable farmers suffering from low prices to market their crops to better advantage.

Traffic men of the industry claim truck competition has forced the railroads to grant the lower rates, as these in several instances were brought on a parity with those of many trucking lines. Rates to Los Angeles have been reduced from $1.14 a hundred on pears to $1 a hundred and from $1 a hundred on apples to 90 cents a hundred. Trucks are operating from southern California to the Yakima valley bringing citrus fruits here and taking apples in return, and the reduction, traffic men say, was designed to meet that competition.

Marketing Act And Farm Board Opposition Aired

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and curtailment of the Federal Farm Board were demanded yesterday at a hearing before the Shannon Congressional Committee investigating the participation of the Government in private business.

The Shannon committee is headed by Representative Joseph B. Shannon of Missouri, and composed of five members, of whom Representative Robert F. Rich, of Pennsylvania, and Representative Samuel B. Pettingill of Indiana, were present.

The committee was set up under a House resolution calling for an inquiry into the alleged interference of the Government with various fields of private endeavor. Mr. Charles F. Droste, president of the New York Mercantile Exchange, in stating the case for the butter, egg and cheese dealers, led the opposition to the Farm Board and the Marketing Act.

"The Federal Farm Board with its affiliated organizations," he said, "is one of the most outstanding examples of Government competition with private business. We are unalterably opposed to the financial provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act and ask its immediate repeal. We are also opposed to the present operation of the Federal Farm Board."

Baltimore Fête Honors Defenders

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13 (AP)—The bombardment of Fort McHenry, which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star-Spangled Banner," was dramatized yesterday as the concluding feature of Baltimore's own holiday, Defenders' Day.

The scene of the night of the battle and then the breaking of dawn with the flag still flying above the fortress, which Key saw from the deck of the Minden off Sparrows Point on Sept. 14, 1814, were reënacted by gunfire and flares with searchlights aiding to bring out the effect.

Starting after dark, all lights at the fort and on the hundreds of pleasure craft lying off it as well as those on the two coast guard cutters, four submarine-chasers and two destroyers which carried on the bombardment were turned off.

BRAZILIAN TROOPS REPORT ADVANCE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 12 (AP)—As the tenth week of military operations against rebel forces in the State of Sao Paulo opened, the Government claimed almost the entire Mogyana district was within its grasp.

Federal army leaders said their forces were menacing Campinas as a result of occupation of Amparo, Brumado and Pantaleao. A Government statement earlier yesterday announced occupation by federal troops in the Mogymirim and Itapira sectors of the railway stations of Brumado and Pantaleao. Another Government announcement was that minor uprisings in the states of Cruzeiro and Santa Catherina, in sympathy with the Sao Paulo constitutionalists, had been stopped.

MILL COTTON CONSUMPTION

The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates that 395,000 bales of cotton were consumed by domestic mills in August. The Census Bureau figures placed July consumption at 279,000 bales.

DRYS DEMAND SAME CHANCE WETS ENJOYED

Liquor Had 50 Years to 'Make Good,' They Say, Why Not Us, Too?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—While the liquor traffic as a business was fostered and protected and nurtured for 50 years, the prohibition law has only thus far had 10 years to correct it, and in all fairness it should have 50 years to prove itself as a corrective, according to Dr. Elam Franklin Dempsey, dry minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and editor of the Wesleyan Christian Advocate, official organ of the north and south Georgia conferences of that church.

"There has been a considerable movement of destructive suggestion which with reiteration has had as its aim the tearing down of the prohibition law," Dr. Dempsey said.

"This is a perversion of mental constructive power, designed to be used for good, and this method of attack is not only being used but being openly admitted. I have never known of such a conspicuous use of destructive mental thinking in the history of mankind. It has resulted in dipsomaniac literature. It has suborned the reportorial writers.

"This nation has to answer because the Government went into the beverage business. When it was in that business before the prohibition law went into effect, every year there were 250,000 drunkards and thousands died annually from drink; all the while many new drunkards were being created by an education of this false appetite, carried forward by the purveyors of liquor. The law was broken then in many instances by drink being given to minors, though this was against the law.

Traffic Never Was Honest

"There was lawbreaking and doctored whisky. I never knew but one honest trafficker in whisky. There was bootlegging and illicit distilling—or why the army of revenue officers maintained then by the Government? If there was no need at that time to check on the alcoholic content, then why the army of gaugers who attempted to keep the liquor standardized?" Dr. Dempsey asked.

"Why are our people so impatient over law it took the Government 50 years to foster and protect when the prohibition law has had only 10 years to correct the evils preceding it? In common justice this law should be given 50 years to clear up the situation. In fairness to the prohibitionists they should be given as much time to correct the liquor traffic as was given to fix and establish it in the country before the law was put into effect.

"During the 10 years of the law's existence we have had an unsympathetic portion of the public fighting to defeat the prohibition law. Wet money forces have fought tenaciously to defy enforcement and have encouraged people not to obey the law.

"The wet money of Canada, of the southern European wine growers; the wet money of the German brewers and the hard whisky wet money of Scotland and of Great Britain has all combined into a corruption fund to defeat the prohibition issue.

"What sort of patriotism is it in America that lends itself to this foreign threat, joined in a conspiracy against us? It is a conspiracy for money. For it is money that is at the root of all the opposition to prohibition. A tree is known by its fruit. The tap root of the tree of opposition to prohibition is a love of money, both Godless and heartless. The anti-prohibition offensive is both low and vulgar. They have never appealed to the worth-while in thought, the ideal in emotion or honesty in statecraft or morals. At bottom they simply appeal to gross bodily appetite.

"It is a fatuous argument to say that repeal of the prohibition law would end the depression or that prohibition has contributed in any way to the depression. In the old days during times of depression it was a common thing for saloons to close. Wet labor cannot compete with dry labor. Nor can befuddled brains think clearly.

"Previous experience has taught us that prohibition must be national. A dry nation logically means a dry world. The wet people see that and are alarmed. But the drys saw it first. It was brought out in the World League Against Alcoholism in 1919—so long ago as that."

Legal Obstacles Found Repeal by Conventions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—A score of legal questions that confuse the proposed submission of prohibition repeal to state conventions for ratifications were cited yesterday by Mr. Edward S. Dunford, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, in an opinion for the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.

The board points out that the confusion suggests possible invalidation of any action taken, while the fact that ordinary election laws do not apply suggests "infinite possibilities" for corruption. "The whole proposal, as is the case with almost all other proposals connected with the anti-prohibition movement, gives evidences of an astonishing immaturity of thinking," according to the board. "The American people," it adds, "would do well to stop, look and listen."

The convention method of ratifying Constitutional amendments is authorized by the Constitution but heretofore has never been used. All of the 19 amendments have been acted upon by legislatures.

Citing the lack of precedent for ratifying conventions, Mr. Dunford, in his opinion, asks who is to call them. "Is it to be done by Congress, by the state legislatures, or the people of the states?" he asks. "The Constitution," he points out, "is silent."

The Anti-Saloon League counsel points to the possibility that in these trying times, many states may refuse to incur the expense of conventions.

"Has Congress the power," he asks, "to punish bribery in the naming of a delegate and prevent the intimidation of voters?"

The Corrupt Practices Act would not apply to expenditures made to influence delegates to a ratifying convention, Mr. Dunford says. "Enormous sums," he declares, "would undoubtedly be used by national organizations, with infinite possibilities of corruption."

Mr. Dunford raises the point whether a governor can veto the calling of a convention. Furthermore, he asks, "If a convention called in a certain state refuses to ratify, could a second convention be called? If a convention failed to agree and continued so to fail, how could its authority be revoked? There is no law fixing the tenure of office of a member of such a convention," he points out.

Other questions raised include the following: If a majority of the electors shall be required for the naming of every delegate, how many run-off elections would be necessary before the necessary number of delegates secured a majority vote of the state? Who would bear the enormous expense? Would there be any authority for eliminating the lower candidates?

"Since there is no authority in Congress to compel a legislature to provide for a convention, it would first be necessary to elect a legislature for that purpose. Would not the action of the people in electing this legislature," Mr. Dunford asks, "itself be morally mandatory without the convention."

GEN. GLASSFORD DENIES REPORT ON BONUS ARMY

Washington Police Chief Says He Did Not Call for Use of Troops

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, U. S. A., retired, superintendent of the Washington police, took issue today with the Administration's defense of its use of armed force in evicting the bonus army. General Glassford denied the accuracy of half a dozen of the main points of the Department of Justice report which had President Hoover's approval.

His action immediately precipitated a series of charges and counter-charges involving the District Commissioners, his immediate superiors, the Department of Justice and the White House, and led to the general expectation that his resignation will be demanded for failure to accept in full the defense built up by the Administration for its action on July 28 in calling out federal troops.

Instead of branding the bonus army as a collection of criminals and Communists the general's statement painted an entirely different picture of disappointed but patriotic men who uncovered their heads and sang "America" when Congress defeated that for which they petitioned and had marched many weary miles.

He paid high tribute to their character, stated that the Communist element was in a small minority and pointed out that of the 362 arrested during the occupation only 12 were "for offenses of a criminal nature."

Most controversial of the points raised was General Glassford's flat denial that he told the District Commissioners federal troops were necessary to preserve order. He did tell them, he said, that "should further evicting be required that day, the federal troops should be called upon to do it." He denied that there was any disorder for three hours previous to the arrival of the troops and that the police had lost control of the situation.

U. S. Grows 1,200,000,000 Lbs. of Beans, Eats Them, Buys 12,000,000 Lbs. More

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—That a fondness for beans is not confined to Boston is shown by a report from the Department of Commerce revealing that per capita bean consumption in the United States has risen from seven pounds in 1919 to about 11 pounds at the present time.

Notwithstanding that this country each year produces more than 1,200,000,000 pounds of beans, certain types have to be imported to meet the demand. During the fiscal year ended last June, for instance, more than 13,000,000 pounds, valued at $383,000, were brought in from foreign countries.

The bulk of these bean imports consists of the white navy type or pea bean, such as used by packers and canners, and come mainly from Japan. Other types are also imported, including blackeye beans from Cuba and Mexico, cranberry type beans from Chile and Japan, red kidney beans from Europe and Chile, and lima beans from Madagascar.

The American people, it is pointed out, have distinctive tastes in beans, and a variety widely used in one section of the country may find little favor in another. For the country at large, however, the small white navy bean may be said to be the most universally known. This bean is grown largely in Michigan, New York and California, and accounts for about a quarter of total production. Another fourth of the crop is made up of the pinto bean, produced chiefly in Colorado and New Mexico. Some variety of bean is produced in varying quantities in practically every state in the country.

PARAGUAY REPORTS BOLIVIAN DEFEAT

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Paraguayan Government announced yesterday that forces fighting a three-day battle with Bolivians at Fort Boqueron in the Chaco region "completely annihilated" the Fourteenth Bolivian Infantry Regiment and were meeting with further successes as the battle continued.

The Bolivian commander, Maj. Adolfo Lairana, was taken prisoner, the official bulletin said. The Cabinet met Sunday night and it was understood it decided to send notes to the neutral countries and to the League of Nations.

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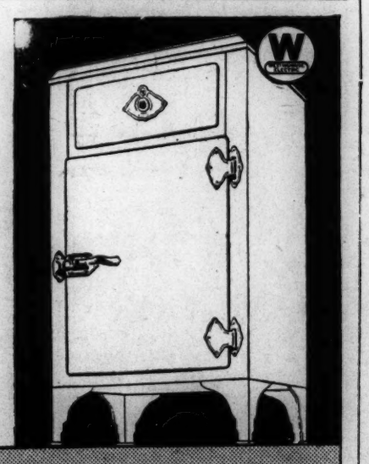

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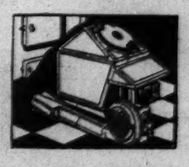

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YOUNG GOLFERS SHOW UP WELL

J. N. Fischer Leads First Day Play in U. S. Amateur

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 13—John N. Fischer, University of Michigan undergraduate who won the Intercollegiate Conference and national intercollegiate golf championship titles as a sophomore this past spring and only last Saturday won the Queen City open golf tournament in Cincinnati, Ohio, gave a sparkling exhibition of golf in the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round of the United States amateur championship tournament on the Five Farms course of the Baltimore Country Club, yesterday, to turn in a 69, one stroke under par and 2 strokes better than the card turned in by Albert J. (Jack) Westland of Chicago who was in second place a stroke ahead of five other players who tied for third.

It was a hard day for the old guard as the younger generation of golfers appeared to have most of the leading places in the qualifying round well within their grip. H. Chandler Egan of Del Monte, Calif., national champion in 1904 and 1905, with a card of 73; Jesse P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, national champion in 1921 and Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, national amateur champion in 1916 and 1920 and national open champion in 1916, both with cards of 74, were the only former title holders among the lowest 32 the number which will be eligible to qualify tonight for match play.

It is expected that cards of 152 or 153 will be required to qualify for the match play and there are a number of well-known golfers right on the border line who will have to turn in cards better than their first-day ones in order to make the grade. Among these are Francis deS. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, the present champion, who turned in a 78 yesterday; Jess W. Sweetser of the Siwanoy Country Club, national champion in 1922, and Harrison R. Johnston of Minneapolis, national amateur champion in 1929, who turned in cards of 77, and Max R. Marston of Haverford, Penna., national amateur champion in 1923, who turned in a very doubtful 79.

The British and Canadian contingents placed two players well among the leaders when Cyril J. H. Tolley, British amateur champion in 1920 and 1929, turned in a card of 74 to tie with eight other players for fourteenth place, and C. Ross Somerville of Canada turned in a card of 73 to tie with five others for eighth place. John DeForest, the present British amateur champion, was just on the border edge with a 78 while T. A. Torrance, captain of this year's British Walker Cup team had an 80. The cards:

By the Associated Press

J. N. Fischer, Fort Thomas, Ky.	34	35	69
A. J. Westland, Chicago	35	36	71
Charles R. Yates, Atlanta	34	38	72
D. W. Armstrong, Lancaster	37	35	72
W. O. Blaney, West Newton	36	36	72
George J. Voigt, New York	34	38	72
John Goodman, Omaha	35	37	72
P. E. Hall, Bridgeport, Penna.	36	37	73
C. Ross Somerville, Canada	35	38	73
S. W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley	37	36	73
E. A. McClure, Shreveport	37	36	73
Wilfred Crossley, Dedham	35	38	73
H. C. Egan, Del Monte, Calif.	36	37	73
Chris Brinke, Newton Square	36	38	74
J. P. Guilford, Auburndale	37	37	74
C. J. H. Tolley, England	38	36	74
William Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y.	37	37	74
Fred Brand Jr., Pittsburgh	36	38	74
John Robbins, Portland, Ore.	37	37	74
J. B. Ryerson, Lake Forest	37	37	74
M. P. Warner, New Haven	37	37	74
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	37	37	74
C. H. Seaver, Los Angeles	36	39	75
R. H. Kepler, Dayton	37	38	75
James Fraser, Absecon, N. J.	38	37	75
R. M. Grant, Wethersfield	38	37	75
H. E. Crooke Jr., Catonsville	36	40	76
Gus Moreland, Dallas	37	39	76
E. H. Driggs Jr., Garden City	38	38	76
William Gunn Jr., Wallingford	38	38	76
Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore.	37	39	76
W. C. Chapin, Rochester	37	39	76
J. E. Lehman, Chicago	39	37	76
H. H. Newton, Long Beach	35	41	76
Knox Young Jr., Pittsburgh	39	37	76
Carey Ballew Jr., West Orange	37	39	76
J. E. Parker Jr., West Orange	37	39	76
Gene Vinson, Meridian, Miss.	36	40	76
C. A. Clare, Orange, Conn.	36	40	76
A. M. Loeb, Glencoe, Ill.	40	36	76
J. D. St. Clair, Saltsburg	35	40	76
T. V. Wooton, Atlantic City	39	37	76
Douglas Casey, Riverside	39	37	76
R. E. Spicer Jr., Memphis	38	38	76
Edward Hammant, Dayton	37	39	76
Carl Cramer, Wilkes-Barre	37	39	76
Francis I. Brown, Honolulu	41	35	76
Maurice Nee, Rockville, Md.	37	39	76
J. W. Sweetser, Mount Vernon	38	39	77
G. T. Dunlap Jr., Garden City	38	39	77
Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis	42	35	77
H. L. Weatherwax, Albany	37	40	77
K. W. Wolcott, Trenton, N. J.	38	39	77
R. R. Johnston, Minneapolis	38	39	77
Robert Baldwin, Bloomington	37	40	77
Eddie Hogan, Portland, Ore.	38	39	77
Leo Shea, Buffalo	37	40	77
G. H. Flinn Jr., Aspinwall	39	38	77
Richard Ciuci, Stratford	38	39	77
J. S. Manion, St. Louis	39	38	77
Silas Newton, Mt. Vernon	40	37	77
J. Van Nortwick Jr., Chicago	38	39	77
E. R. Held, St. Louis, Mo.	37	40	77
M. J. McCarthy Jr., Harrison	39	38	77
Paul Jackson, Kansas City, Mo.	37	40	77
John DeForest, England	39	39	78
W. P. Hersey, Wellesley	39	39	78
F. deS. Ouimet, Auburndale	38	40	78
Robert Sweeney Jr., England	38	40	78
G. D. McHugh, Chestnut Hill	38	40	78
F. P. Russell Jr., Summit	36	42	78
Lawson Little, San Francisco	35	43	78
A. B. Sweet, Norwood Park	40	38	78
A. M. Knapp Baltimore	39	39	78
J. H. Niles, Beverly, Mass.	38	40	78
Frank Justin, La Grange	40	38	78
J. E. Hines, Garden City	37	41	78
H. L. Bergman, White Plains	38	40	78
Harold Weber, Toledo	40	38	78
F. C. Stevens Jr., Hollywood	36	42	78
W. E. Dettweiler Jr., Washington	39	39	78
E. L. Caldwell, Baltimore	40	38	78
I. L. Couch, Chicago	39	40	79
Leonard Martin, Rye, N. Y.	39	40	79
W. L. Hartley, Scotland	38	41	79
Keefe Carter, Oklahoma City	41	38	79
Jack Munger, Dallas	37	42	79
E. M. Caldwell Jr., Providence	41	38	79
Roger Peacock, Silver Springs	40	39	79
E. J. Rogers, Okla City	39	40	79
B. H. Cowdery, Omaha	37	42	79
M. R. Marston, Haverford, Pa.	39	40	79
J. J. Brawner, Chevy Chase	37	42	79
C. H. Reckner, Mount Airy	39	40	79
Nicol Thompson Jr., Canada	39	40	79
H. M. Eichelberger Jr., L. A.	41	38	79
E. A. McRuvie, Scotland	42	37	79
J. W. Platt, Newton Square	41	39	80
O. M. Transue, Hartville	40	40	80
J. M. Robbins, Haverford	38	42	80
D. K. Moe, Portland, Ore.	39	41	80
T. S. Taller Jr., Newport	39	41	80
E. V. Homans, Englewood	42	38	80
William McWilliams, Rome, Ga.	42	38	80
M. B. Kaesche, Ridgewood	37	43	80
T. A. Torrance, Scotland	40	40	80
C. L. Dexter, Dallas	40	40	80
L. L. Van Zandt, Tulsa	39	41	80
Frank Connally, Detroit	38	42	80
R. W. Hartley, Scotland	40	41	81
H. H. Ramsay, Saltburg	40	41	81
R. A. Jones Jr., White Plains	41	40	81
J. G. Boardman, Elkins Park	42	39	81
H. S. Cross, Philadelphia	42	39	81
J. G. Florio, Worthington	39	42	81
Kenneth Beukema, Grand Rapids	41	40	81
Stuart Hawley Jr., Oakland	42	39	81
David Crook, Catonsville	43	38	81
Richard Chapman, Greenwich	40	41	81
J. H. Houston, Northville	43	39	82
Ellis Knowles, Rye	41	41	82
E. G. Livesay, Dayton	38	44	82
Warts Gunn, Oakmont	39	43	82
William McIntire, Philadelphia	40	42	82
John Reed Jr., Richmond	40	42	82
C. H. Mayo Jr., Long Beach	43	39	82
E. M. Molthan, Bridgeport	42	40	82
R. L. Babcock, Oakmont	36	46	82
W. R. Howell, Richmond	42	41	83
J. H. Gordon 3d, Princeton	42	41	83
J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit	40	43	83
Chandler Harper, Virginia Beach	44	39	83
H. G. Pitt, Norbeck, Md.	40	43	83
A. W. Biggs, Great Neck	45	38	83
O. C. Tomec, Trenton, N. J.	38	46	84
Carlin Short, Cleveland	42	42	84
W. A. Northcutt Jr., Louisville	41	43	84
Sam Perry, Birmingham	42	42	84
Spencer Overton, Baltimore	41	43	84
N. W. Koehn Jr., Haverford	45	39	84
Jack Mackie Jr., Inwood	43	41	84
W. N. Trowbridge, Cohasset	41	44	85
P. W. Simons, Long Meadow	43	42	85
M. B. Stevinson, Chevy Chase	43	43	86
Joe Bydolek, Buffalo	43	43	86
J. W. Brown, Clementon, N. J.	40	46	86
M. F. McCarthy, Washington	41	45	86
L. M. Lloyd, Greenwich, Conn.	43	44	87
J. W. Gitt, Hanover	42	46	88
F. C. Parks, Rockville, Md.	42	46	88
S. H. Williams Jr., Evanston	45	44	89
E. W. Piddian, England	49	41	90
Gus Fetz, Chicago	48	42	90
W. W. Symington Jr., Woodbrook	44	52	96
Ralph Redmond, St. Petersburg	Withd'w		
H. C. Carpenter, Denver	Withd'w		
J. W. Kindt, Jenkintown	Withd'w		
Neil Ransick, Cincinnati	Withd'w		
R. E. Warren, Denver	Withd'w		

Yanks Score Five Runs in Twelfth

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	43	.697
Philadelphia	87	55	.613
Washington	85	55	.607
Cleveland	79	60	.568
Detroit	68	70	.493
St. Louis	58	81	.417
Chicago	43	95	.312
Boston	40	100	.286

RESULTS SEPT. 12

New York 8, Cleveland 3 (12 innings).
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 1.
Washington 9, Chicago 3.
Only games scheduled.

The New York Yankees rallied for five runs after two men were out in the last of the twelfth inning yesterday against Cleveland, defeated that club by 8 to 3, and now need only the equivalent to one more victory to clinch the American League pennant for 1932. Bob "Lefty" Grove pitched the Philadelphia Athletics to a 7-to-1 victory over Detroit and registered his twenty-third triumph of the year. Washington made it three straight over Chicago, 9 to 3.

Ben Chapman started New York's five-run rally in the twelfth with a timely triple down the right field foul line with the bases full. Bill Dickey folowed this with a home run, to climax the rally. Charlie Ruffing did the pitching for the Yanks, but was hard pressed to win his eighteenth game of the campaign. In the eleventh, the Indians filled the bases with no one out, but Ruffing managed to retire the side without any scoring.

Bob Grove had little trouble winning his twenty-third game, as the A's scored all of their runs before the Tigers could get a man across the plate. Mickey Cochrane batted in four runs for the champions, two with a home run. Eric McNair had a perfect day at bat with three singles and a triple in four times up. Vic Sorrell, who started for the Tigers, left the box in the fourth.

Gen. Alvin Crowder pitched good ball for the Senators, shutting out the White Sox until the ninth inning. A three-run rally at that time did not cause much trouble, however. Each Washington player, with the exception of Crowder, made at least one hit. Crowder did, however, score a pair of runs. Joe Kuhel drove in four runs with a double, single and long fly. Manush and Spencer also made two hits apiece. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	—8	11	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	14	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Hildebrand, Connally and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Hildebrand. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Moriarty. Time—2h. 35m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	—	7	11	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	1

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Sorrell, Uhle and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Ormsby, McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 47m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	—9	11	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	9	2

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; Chamberlain, Gallivan, Briggs and Berry. Losing pitcher—Chamberlain. Umpires—Geisel and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 39m.

LORD WAKEFIELD WITHDRAWS

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Lord Wakefield, owner of Miss England III, the speedboat which holds the world's record, but which broke down in an attempt to win the Harmsworth Cup from Gar Wood at Detroit, yesterday announced he would take no further part in motorboat speed contests. British sport circles viewed the announcement with keen disappointment in view of Wood's announced intention to make an attempt on the record Kaye Don set with Miss England III. Lord Wakefield has for years helped British speed boat and racing car drivers and has sponsored and paid for various record attempts for both. He also has backed several long distance airplane flights.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	94	60	.610
Columbus	84	69	.549
Indianapolis	80	74	.519
Milwaukee	74	69	.517
Toledo	80	77	.510
Kansas City	76	77	.497
St. Paul	63	91	.409
Louisville	60	94	.390

RESULTS SEPT. 12

Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 5.
Toledo 4, Louisville 1.
Louisville 5, Toledo 3.
Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 4.
Indianapolis 4, Columbus 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	105	57	.648
Buffalo	89	72	.553
Baltimore	88	72	.550
Montreal	86	75	.534
Rochester	84	77	.522
Jersey City	71	90	.441
Albany	69	92	.429
Toronto	52	109	.323

RESULTS SEPT. 12

Buffalo 7, Toronto 3.
Newark 11, Baltimore 4.
Rochester 11, Montreal 2.
Albany 11, Jersey City 4.

GAR WOOD EXPRESSES REGRET

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Gar Wood, who recently successfully defended the Harmsworth Trophy against Kaye Don, expressed regret at Lord Wakefield's withdrawal from support of the sport when informed of the Englishman's statement yesterday, "I am sorry to hear of Lord Wakefield's decision," said Wood. "Maybe some other Englishman will challenge for the trophy. I also hear that the Italians are interested." Later this week Wood said he planned to send Miss America X over Lake St. Clair in quest of the mile-straightaway record held by Don.

ENGLISH WOMEN WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Eng.—In the first international women's cricket match ever played, an English eleven defeated a Scottish eleven here Aug. 30 in a two-day fixture by 91 runs. Scores were: England 187 (Miss A. Bull 77, Miss M. Haddelsey 38) and 123 for 8 wickets declared (Miss Bull 39); Scotland 97 (Miss M. Maclagen 50) and 122 (Miss Maclagen 41).

MRS. TIGG DEFENDS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKHEATH, Eng.—Mrs. E. S. Tigg, of Waddon, Surrey, successfully defended her title in the English women's single-handed bowls championship decided here, Aug. 29. In the final match she defeated Mrs. Hope of Maidenhead, 21 to 11.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS KEIO

TOKYO, Sept. 13 (AP)—The University of Michigan baseball team resumed its winning ways today to defeat Keio University 4 to 3 in another well-pitched game by McNeal. The Michigan pitcher allowed only six hits.

Ferris Would Drop Personal Contact Sports in Olympics

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, suggests editorially in the current issue of the Amateur Athletic, official A. A. U. publication, that the Olympic games be shortened and that personal contact sports such as wrestling, boxing, fencing and waterpolo be dropped.

"Eliminate from the Olympic program the personal sports such as boxing, fencing and waterpolo and the games will more nearly meet the ideals and the dreams of those responsible for their revival," Ferris wrote.

"This is the opinion of many men who have been in attendance at the last three or four Olympic meets and witnessed scenes in the sports mentioned which do not tend to improve the good feeling between the nations, the competitors or the spectators in attendance at the games.

"True, at the games at Los Angeles fewer such demonstrations took place than at previous games but they were not entirely free from acts by competitors, officials and spectators which must be classed as unsportsmanlike.

"The Olympic program as it stands today includes too many events and is spread over too long a period. Several could be dropped without lessening the interest in the games."

Four Undefeated In Rugby League

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Team	W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
Salford	3	1	0	75	20	7
Barrow	3	1	0	64	26	7
Hunslet	3	0	0	52	15	6
Warrington	3	0	1	51	25	6
Broughton Rangers	3	0	1	53	27	6
Widnes	3	0	1	57	47	6
St. Helens Rec.	2	1	0	60	18	5
Leigh	2	0	1	59	23	4
York	2	0	2	62	32	4
Dewsbury	2	0	1	66	38	4
Hull Kingston R.	2	0	2	52	34	4
Halifax	2	0	1	39	27	4
Oldham	2	0	1	57	41	4
St. Helens	2	0	1	38	28	4

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 13—The undefeated teams in the English Rugby Football League are now reduced to four as the result of Saturday's games and Hunslet is the only club which has obtained a maximum number of points in its matches. Hunslet with Salford, Barrow and St. Helens Recreation are the only teams which haven't yet been beaten.

The Rugby League competition, which is a counterpart in professional Rugby football of the English Association Football League, has a tremendous following in northern ngland, the only part of the country where paid players operate under the handling code. Formerly known as the northern union, it was founded in 1895 following a break with the Rugby Union on the vexed question of payment for "broken time" and has altered the rules of the game to set a premium on speed and enhance the spectacular qualities with a view to pleasing spectators. It is certainly succeeding in doing this, with the result that the Rugby League competition is to a big section of the community one of the greatest features in Britain's winter sports program.

EDGARTOWN WINS MRS. C. F. ADAMS CUP

MRS. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS CUP STANDING

Club and skipper	Points
Edgartown Y. C., Clara F. Dinsmore	19½
Indian Harbor Y. C., Lorna Whittelsey	16¼
Duxbury Y. C., Helen Hunt	15¼
Manchester Y. C., Mrs. G. S. Patton	13¼
Bristol Y. C., Sarah Tillinghast	12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET, Mass., Sept. 13—Clara F. Dinsmore of New York, Dorothy Morrell of Morristown, N. J., and Jeanne Sargent of Wayland, Mass., representing the Edgartown (Mass.) Yacht Club won the ninth national women's sailing championship off here yesterday and scored a leg on the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Cup. A crew from the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, of Greenwich, Conn., headed by Lorna Whittelsey, which had taken two championships, was placed second in the scoring.

Two races were sailed Sept. 7, and both won by Edgartown. Adverse conditions then necessitated a five-day postponement, so that three races were run off yesterday, all in very light airs, the first being won by Duxbury, the second by Manchester and the third by Indian Harbor. The Edgartown crew, although finishing fourth, second and third respectively, had picked up enough points in the first two races to win by a good point margin.

Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, who gave the first cup in his wife's name, closed his vacation at his summer home at this port by following one of the last races in a small sail boat. The summary:

NINTH NATIONAL WOMEN'S SAILING CHAMPIONSHIP

THIRD RACE—1 Mile to Windward and Return

	Elapsed time h. m. s.
Duxbury Y. C.	1 20 15
Manchester Y. C.	1 21 19
Bristol Y. C.	1 21 58
Edgartown Y. C.	1 22 39
Indian Harbor Y. C.	1 28 24

FOURTH RACE—1 Mile to Leeward and Return

Manchester Y. C.	48 11
Edgartown Y. C.	48 33
Indian Harbor Y. C.	48 54
Duxbury Y. C.	49 22
Bristol Y. C.	53 12

FIFTH RACE—Triangular, 4 Miles

Indian Harbor Y. C.	1 28 58
Bristol Y. C.	1 31 48
Edgartown Y. C.	1 34 16
Duxbury Y. C.	1 35 06
Manchester Y. C.	1 35 20

BRITANNIA IS A CHAMPION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COWES, Eng.—King George's yacht Britannia arrived back here from Plymouth, Sept. 1, having completed her season's engagements, in which she came out top of her class. She flew from her masthead a string of 23 prize flags consisting of nine firsts, eleven seconds and three thirds, obtained in 32 starts. This was one of the most successful seasons she has ever experienced and she now has 326 prizes to her credit, of which 216 are firsts. This is a record unequaled by any racing yacht.

MRS. FEDERMAN WINS MEDAL

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 13—Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, N. Y., shot an 87 over the Greenwich Country Club course yesterday to win the qualifying medal in the annual women's three-day golf tournament. Mrs. Federman led a field of about 70 players. Low net prize went to Elizabeth Thomas of the Woodway Country Club, Inc., Stamford, with an 84-14—74. The approaching and putting contest was won by Mrs. F. A. Morny of Green Meadow Country Club, Harrison, N. Y., with six strokes for three balls to the ninth green.

PASTIME WINS FIRST RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 13—Sailing a drifting match from start to finish, a fleet of 14 boats started the first race of the Atlantic class United States championship series yesterday, with Pastime, the American Yacht Club entry, sailed by Porter Buck, forcing out Mistral, Bill McHugh, skipper, to win. Noiram, Kingsley Kunhardt, finished third, and Jimmy Rousmaniere's Lynx fourth. The race lasted for more than two hours over a five-mile windward and leeward course.

Ardsley Tennis Tourney Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 13—Headed by Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, England, No. 1 seeded player, the largest entry list in the history of the tournament, 64 players, completed all but two matches in the first round and played two matches in the second round before play ended for the day in the annual women's tennis tourney of the Ardsley Club. One of the unplayed first-round matches will bring Miss Ridley and Mrs. L. Isnard together. Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman of London, winner of the singles competition last year, is not defending and is now on her way back to England. The summary:

ARDSLEY CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

First Round

Mrs. Harry S. Walsh defeated Mrs. George Sullivan, 6—0, 8—6.
Mrs. Madelon Ellert defeated Mrs. Bobbe Gundlach, 6—2, 6—4.
Florence Le Boutillier defeated P. R. Harris, 8—2, 6—2.
Mrs. Donald Moorhead defeated Mrs. Paul E. Mead, 6—2, 6—3.
Mrs. Albert Cloud defeated Helen Ranney, 6—1, 6—4.
Mrs. John E. Bailey defeated Lita Morris, 6—3, 6—1.
Mrs. Christian E. Muhl defeated Mary Carruthers, 7—5, 6—1.
Jessie Gott defeated Mary Davis, 8—6, 6—4.
Eleanor Crow defeated Eleanor Righter, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.
Gertrude Dwyer won from Marie Wagner by default.
Carolyn Roberts defeated Mrs. Morgan Palmer, 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. C. W. Black vs. Suzanne Arguimbeau, 5—7, 6—2 (unfinished).
Mrs. S. P. Baker defeated Mazie Childress, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Virginia Cross defeated Georgiana Angel, 6—0, 6—3.
Alice C. Francis defeated McDowell Smith 6—0, 6—1.
Clair Smith won from Mrs. H. R. Browne by default.
Mrs. S. H. Anderson Jr. defeated Mrs. E. N. Brandt, 6—0, 6—1.
Emily Whitbeck defeated Sylvia Dillon, 3—6, 9—7, 6—2.
Grace Surber defeated Fanny Goodyear, 5—7, 6—1, 8—6.
Mrs. A. G. Deane won from Mrs. R. Scott by default.
Elizabeth Gorham defeated Eleanor Best, 6—2, 6—0.
Mrs. Paul Randall won from Edith Betts by default.
Mrs. H. Stuart Green defeated Dora Ekelund, 6—1, 6—1.
Margaret Cluett defeated Sally Childress, 6—2, 6—3.
Mrs. E. H. Luckett defeated Jean Flagler, 6—1, 6—3.
Mrs. Marion Morris defeated Mrs. L. V. Cremonin, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.
Sally Coburn defeated Clara Mahan, 8—7, 6—1, 6—2.
Mrs. R. Taubele won from Mrs. A. E. Thurber by default.
Norma Taubele won from Mrs. Francis Waitt by default.
Mrs. F. C. Koss defeated Mrs. Marie Lafforgue, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Miss Le Boutillier defeated Mrs. Moorhead, 6—0, 6—1.
Mrs. Taubele defeated Miss Coburn, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Frederick's Homer Defeats Chicago

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	83	57	.593
Pittsburgh	78	62	.557
Brooklyn	74	68	.521
Philadelphia	71	70	.504
Boston	71	72	.497
St. Louis	65	78	.454
New York	64	75	.460
Cincinnati	58	85	.406

RESULTS SEPT. 12

Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

Johnny Frederick's pinch-hit home run in the last of the ninth inning yesterday with Glenn Wright on base, gave the Brooklyn Dodgers a 4-to-3 victory over the first-place Chicago Cubs. It was Frederick's sixth homer this season delivered as a pinch hitter. The defeat set the Cubs back one game in the National League race, as the second-place Pittsburgh Pirates, just five games behind the leaders, won from Philadelphia, 4 to 2. These were the only games scheduled.

The veteran Burleigh Grimes was pitching for the Cubs with one out in the ninth, Glenn Wright started the winning rally with a double and then Manager Max Carey sent in Frederick to bat for Clancy. The left-hander waited for a good ball and drove it against the right field screen for a homer. Watson Clark went the route for the Dodgers, but things looked bad for him when the Cubs rallied for a pair of runs in their half of the ninth. Frederick, however, saved the situation.

The Waner brothers and Pie Traynor were chiefly responsible for Pittsburgh's clean sweep of the series with the Phillies. With Lloyd Waner on base in the first inning, brother Paul connected with a homer. Following this came a double by Traynor and a single by Piet, all of which gave the Pirates a three-run lead. Hits by Traynor and Suhr, together with a long fly, gave the winners another run in the fifth. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	—4	11	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3	11	1

Batteries—Clark and Lopez; Tinning, Grimes and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Pfirman. Time—1h. 56m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4	11	2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	10	0

Batteries—Swift and Padden; Rhem, Liska, Elliott and Davis. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 46m.

TERRY SIGNS FOR TWO YEARS

Special from Monitor Bureau

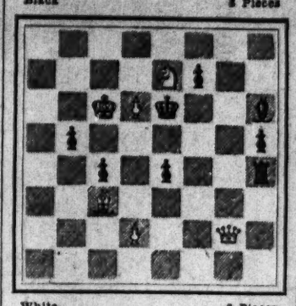
NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Bill Terry, who succeeded John J. McGraw as manager of the Giants on June 3 of this year, yesterday signed a two-year contract to continue as pilot of the New York club during 1933 and 1934. The terms of the contract, although not revealed, were announced as "satisfactory to both Terry and Charles A. Stoneham, president of the Giants."

CHESS

by Frederick B. Cheuvront

PROBLEM NO. 1443
By F. Vaux Wilson Jr.
(First Publication)

Black 8 Pieces

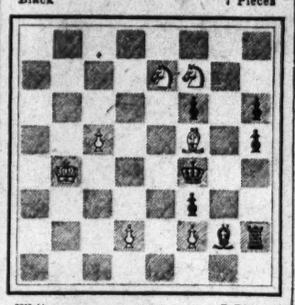


White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

Mr. Wilson writes that this problem marks a return to composing after an absence of 14 years. The theme, he writes, has been untouched save in a few recent efforts by him and Frank Janet.

PROBLEM NO. 1444
By A. E. Hainsworth

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(B. C. M., May, 1932)

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1441. B-Q2
No. 1442. 1. B-R3 threat
2. Kt-K7ch
1. ——— R-QKt2
2. BxR
1. ——— R-QR2
2. Kt-B7ch
1. ——— B-Kt4
2. Kt-B6ch

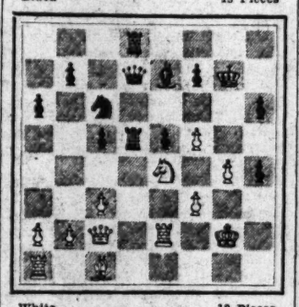
End-Game No. 112. White wins: 1 P-Kt4ch, PxP; 2 RPxPch, K-R3; 3 QxRPch!!, QxQ; 4 K-R3, etc.

END-GAMES

Here is a winning combination by the brilliant Tchigorin:

End-Game No. 113

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win

Those who followed the news reports of the Pasadena tournament must recall two encounters decidedly worth replaying. The first was Alekhine's defeat of Kashdan, his first. The second was Dake's defeat of Alekhine, when, to be sure, the latter had already made certain of first prize. It was Dake who missed a win against Capablanca in the New York tournament of last year. Neither game comes up to Bogoljubow-Alekhine at Berne, for in each case the loser made a slight though decisive blunder which did not permit of much resistance; but when players of their excellence lose, at least they lose like experts.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Dake White	Alekhine Black	Dake White	Alekhine Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	20 RxR	P-B5(e)
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 BxP	Kt-K5
3 PxP	PxP	22 B-K5	B-R3
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	23 KtxKt	PxKt
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	24 Kt-Kt5	Q-B4(f)
6 Kt-B3	B-Kt3(a)	25 Q-Kt3ch	B-B2
7 P-B5	P-KKt3	26 KtxB	RxKt
8 B-QKt5	B-Kt2	27 RxR	QxR
9 Kt-K5	Q-B(b)	28 Q-Kt8ch	Q-B(g)
10 Q-R4	B-Q2

NORBECK BILL IS ATTACKED BY FLOUR EXCHANGE

Two Measures in Congress Held to Be Unsound by Boston Group

Resolutions against the Norbeck and the domestic allotment bills, because of their bearing on the cost of living, have been adopted by the directors of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange.

Flour mills oppose the measures and have just sent out new forms of contract to their selling agents, which protect them against additional cost by passing on to the consumer any tax that may be put on commodities.

The resolution adopted, embodying six reasons for opposition to the measures, is to be sent to senators and representatives in Congress and to organizations throughout the United States. The resolutions declared the bills to be unsound and that "we believe that any arbitrary plan that sets aside the time-tried laws of supply and demand cannot bring any permenent improvement."

The bills, the resolutions say, will cause other large bureaus to be set up, with an army of inspectors and agents to enforce the laws, and, while these bureaus are theoretically self-maintaining, provisions of these bills authorize further drafts on the United States Treasury if necessary, thus increasing governmental expenses, in face of insistent demand for radical reduction.

Third in the reasons for opposing the bills is that "they will cause an increase in the price of bread and meat when all classes can ill afford any increase. Furthermore, they would open the door for claims of similar bounty by producers of other farm products."

The bills, the resolutions continue, "will raise the price of cotton cloth and rayon and invite competition from other materials at a time when the cotton producing states sadly need a larger market. They will place additional handicaps on business and will not increase the buying power of the 10,000,000 employed on farms in any ratio commensurate with the additional cost of bread, meat, cotton cloth and rayon to the 112,000,000 people not employed in farming."

Lastly, the resolutions say that the measures "will create another subsidiary of the Farm Board, which was born of one of the worst pieces of legislation ever imposed on the American public, not even desired by a majority of the farmers themselves."

'Talkies' for Home And Office Ready

Inauguration in Boston, as well as in 22 other cities, of an illustrated voice program service has been announced by the Fairchild-Wood Visaphone Corporation and the Western Union Telegraph Company. This new service is based on an invention for coördinating the projection of still pictures with sound reproduction.

It will be available for programs before business, home and school groups wherever they may meet, for a service fee, but without a charge for apparatus which is portable and which will be ready for delivery from Western Union offices whenever required. The pictures, charts, diagrams and other visual matter shown will be illustrative and coördinated with the elecrical transcription of the voice or sound.

Invention of the visaphone is attributed to Mr. W. Wadsworth Wood. Mr. Sherman M. Fairchild is chairman of the board of the Fairchild group, including Fairchild airplanes, aerial cameras and aerial surveys. It will not compete with sponsored radio programs because the former is directed to intensive coverage of small, special groups with common interests and the latter to broadcasting to the general public. Neither will it conflict with the talking picture as used by a few large corporations.

PAINTING PRESENTED TO MRS. TILLINGHAST

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Massachusetts immigratio commissioner, was presented with an oil painting of the "Cedars of Lebanon," Sunday, by the Lebanese Societies of Massachusetts in appreciation of her interest in the organization and in the people of that Mediterranean district. The ceremony was held at the Municipal Building in Brookline.

Among the speakers were Mr. Theodore A. Glynn, chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, and Mr. Charles Hurley, State Treasurer. Mr. Louis A. George, chairman of arrangements, made the presentation speech.

BUDGET FORMS OUT

Notice that 1933 budget forms are now available was received by city department heads yesterday. In the notice, Mayor James M. Curley pointed out that a reduction in the tax rate next year was not only desirable but imperative, consequently budgets must reflect a downward trend.

Estonian Legislators

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACE ARDUOUS TASKS IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
Left to Right—MRS. MARIE REISIK, President of National Council of Women; MRS. JULIE STEINMANN, Journalist.

Women in Estonian Parliament Win Leadership in Feminist Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia — The two women elected to the Fifth State Assembly of Estonia last May are coming to grips with grave issues involved in the alteration of the Civil Code. This affects questions vital to the interests of women and promises to give them more than their share of responsibility and hard work.

The two women are Mrs. Marie Reisik and Mrs. Julie Steinmann, both of whom represent the National Central Party. These two owed their success largely to the fact that the party for which they stood issued in its election program a chapter devoted entirely to questions concerning women, in which it promised support for granting equal rights to married and unmarried women in regard to employment and to opening all administrative posts to women equally with men.

Estonian women are looking eagerly for the introduction of legislation which will set them free from ancient disabilities which, since the days of Russian rule, have denied them rights both in regard to property and in regard to their children.

The two women who will uphold their demands in the Assembly are experienced in feminist matters. Mrs. Reisik was one of the six women who took part in the drawing up of the new Constitution in 1919 and 1920, and has been the only woman to serve in the Fourth State Assembly of 1928 to 1932. A school teacher for some 12 years, she is now the president of the Estonian National Council of Women and editor of the council's organ, "Women's Voice"; chairman of the Women's Council of Tartu; editor of the monthly journal "Women's Life and Work," and one of the most popular women in Estonia.

Her companion, Mrs. Steinmann, is new to parliamentary work, but is noted as a public speaker on all questions concerning women. She is the secretary of the Estonian National Council of Women, a member of the Estonian Association of University Women, and a journalist.

Campbell Favors Flat Motor Rates

Proponents of flat rate automobile insurance throughout Massachusetts, yesterday persisted in their assertions that uniform rates would adjust the compulsory insurance question to the satisfaction of all motorists. They were the predominating group at a public hearing given by Mr. Merton L. Brown, Insurance Commissioner, on the proposed 1933 rates announced several days ago.

Mr. Chester I. Campbell, member of the Governor's Executive Council, and spokesman for the flat rate insurance advocates, explained that he thoroughly believed in compulsory insurance but not as it is administered in Massachusetts. He particularly opposed the establishment of rates by districts as a discrimination against the careful driver.

He believed that a solution to the problem could be arrived at by a conference of all concerned, including members of the insurance department. Although Chelsea's rates for next year were substantially reduced, representatives of that city stated that they were gratified but not yet satisfied.

France Answers No To Reich's Rearming

(Continued from Page 1)

who should become reconciled in their efforts for the good of all."

Regarding Germany's request for private conversations on the matter of reorganization of the Reichswehr, the French reply says in effect that such a reorganization would amount to rearmament of the Reich, judging by speeches and declarations of Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, and therefore was a question which only the League of Nations could decide or even consider.

The French note continues that should the case be brought before the League, France would oppose rearmament of the Reich.

The reply concludes with a warning that the French Government believes measures contemplated by Germany would lead to a costly and dangerous armament race. It finished on this conciliatory note:

"France thinks that while respecting existing engagements it is possible for it to work with Germany in search for a "new statute, not by a return to old processes of preparation for war, but by progress in the organization of peace."

Germany Finds Flaws In French Interpretation Of Arms and Security

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 13—Interested but "neutral" diplomats will have to attempt to untangle the knot into which the Franco-German exchange of memoranda has tied the question of armaments equality.

This information was expressed here following publication of the text of the French reply to the German memorandum. Wilhelmstrasse has declared in definite terms that the French reply does not favor the fundamental conditions which are requisite if Germany is to continue to participate in the Disarmament Conference.

Although even the Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, in his radio address last night left no doubt that the Reich is dissatisfied over the failure to clear up "basic questions of Germany's equal status," it is unofficially hinted that Germany may be willing to listen to England or some other nation if it can surround any new proposals with sufficient face-saving reservations.

The German Government underlines two points in the French reply. First, although France is willing to concede Germany's right to security upon a juridical basis, France at the same time is seeking its own security with actual armament. Such a situation Germany declares offers neither the equality the Reich demands nor the security it requires.

Basic Contradiction Seen

Second, the policy of France in virtually "referring back" the question to the League of Nations strikes Germany as fundamentally unsatisfactory. One source close to the Government points out that there is a basic contradiction in the French note which contends that the problem must be handled by the League and at the same time emphasizes that the United States, which is not a League member, has interests in the general question which must be protected.

Herr von Papen, referring briefly to the German claim over the radio, emphasized equality and security and added that the Reich is not standing alone. He referred directly to a copyrighted article by Signor Benito Mussolini appearing in the Boersen Courier in which the Italian Premier said Germany was being held in a second-rate position and other nations had not fulfilled the obligations to disarm stipulated in the Versailles Treaty.

Signor Mussolini characterized the disarmament sessions as a complete failure because no one except Italy was attempting to disarm. He declared the nations must recognize that Germany is not forever to remain in the position of a helpless state if other nations do not reduce arms. Yet he called on Germany by moderation to show a real desire for peace. He added that it is a fatal illusion to believe that the highly civilized and populous German nation can be enslaved forever.

Judicial Subterfuge Found

These references to enslavement and second-rate position are re-echoed by the Rightist press, among them the Boersen Zeitung, which says Germany remains a parish. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, close to the Government, characterizes the French note as juridical subterfuge. The Nationalist Tag declares Germany's "unbearable position can no longer be endured, even at the risk of collapse of the League, which would only rob the world of another illusion."

But the more liberal papers see some hope in the French attitude. The Zwelf Uhr emphasizes that France is ready to work with Germany in seeking a new status for national rights. Germania believes the reply leaves the way open for further negotiations, but that a way, probably with the help of other nations, must be found to circumvent the present impasse.

With the exception of Germania, there is little comment here upon the significant phrases in the French note referring to General von Schleicher's public address for rebuilding the Reichswehr and the Germany navy, which France declares is "without doubt a question of rearmament."

Germania says France is misinterpreting a "premature announcement by certain German military men of the necessity for alterations in the German defensive forces," but at the same time the paper warns Germany against allowing itself to be placed in the position of a disturber of world peace.

FUTURE BOSTON CENTER IS URGED FOR CIVIC GROUP

Realty Man Says City Building Should Be Built on Uptown Site

Sketch Boston as it probably will be 50 years from now and place the proposed civic center in the heart of it, is the advice of Mr. John T. Scully, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. The area bordered by Exeter and Boylston Streets and Huntington Avenue promises, in his opinion, to present the most likely site.

Better to postpone the erection of a civic center 50 years, he continued, than to bolt into locating the municipal buildings where they will serve merely Boston proper. The immediate aim should be to plan the center, loosely at least, to consolidate the 2,000,000 persons in the greater city. Boston, according to him, with its 700,000 persons, is relatively unimportant, compared with the great metropolitan area.

Such a consolidation of the Boston area, rather than a pivotal civic center, would, according to him, speak with a commanding voice to the commerce of the world and generally empower Boston's industrial growth. He foresees Boston gradually moving uptown, and he urges that the projecting of a permanent municipal center envisage the future of this expansion.

Too many interests essential to the welfare of Boston are involved to make possible the ignoring of the uptown site, he said. All the present transportation system constituted by the three railroads with stations there could, according to his plan, be amalgamated and this section made a logical pivotal point for transportation facilities.

The proposed area is sufficient, he said, for a city hall, a new auditorium, a new union station and a tower building greater than any in Massachusetts.

In addition to the advantages he describes in planning for the future expansion of Boston and in consolidating the areas around the original cities, there are, he said, eminently practical benefits to be derived from sufficient parking space and the increase of realty values in this part of the city. This site could easily accommodate, he estimated, the parking of 10,000 cars. No down-town area could, he indicated, offer such facilities.

In reference to recently published agitation for a new city hall, he declared the loss of interest by one man in a well-rounded civic center should not ruin the project. Just because the Young Hotel building happens to be available for the housing of the present City Hall departments the officials should not feel obligated to snatch this period to build piecemeal a project that should be permanent and follow the careful appraisal of the city's future needs.

Old French Volume Acquired by Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13—Through a gift from Mr. Russell C. Leffingwell of New York City, the Yale University Library has been able to acquire one of the five extant copies of Calvin's "Institution de la Religion Chrestienne." This was the most important book in the history of French Protestantism, and almost the first example of great French prose after the language had ceased to be "Old French."

The 1541 edition acquired by Yale is considered the purest text of this work, having been changed by editors much less than the widely used edition of 1560. The rarity of the book is accounted for by the efforts of the authorities to seize all copies of the edition and burn them.

The Yale copy belonged in 1671 to the Couvent des Benedictins de Saint-Maur, and later to Prof. E. Stoelin of the University of Geneva. It was acquired by the Yale Library from Pastor C. Emery in Bole, a village in Neuchatel. The volume is in good condition and has a well-preserved sixteenth-century binding.

EAST LONGMEADOW BEAUTIFIES ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LONGMEADOW, Mass., Sept. 13—Principal highways in this town have been permanently improved through the coöperation of the welfare department and work has been given to between 16 and 20 unemployed men for more than six weeks.

Along the sides of roads objectionable brush has been cut out and burned. Young trees have been thinned with a view to providing future shade as well as open up pleasing hillside vistas. In addition, neat fences have been constructed along sections where traffic hazards exist.

CAMBRIDGE COURT OPENS

Opening of the new Cambridge $500,000 third district court building took place this morning on Third Street, East Cambridge, with the convening of criminal sessions. The structure contains six courtrooms and many administrative offices. Civil sessions will start on Thursday.

BRITAIN HOLDS £55,500,000 IN DORMANT FUNDS

Limit of 80 Years Planned on Time for Holding Unclaimed Moneys

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Dormant funds amounting to £55,500,000 are in possession of the High Court in Great Britain according to a report by a committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The report also discloses that unclaimed and other balances in the county courts amount to between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000.

The committee, formed to inquire into these unused sums, states that there are about 1200 accounts which have lain dormant for over 80 years of an aggregate value of some £250,000. In many cases funds have been dealt with after 30 years of dormancy, and some have lain idle for as long as 64 years.

One of the principal points which the committee was asked to settle was as to whether there should be any point of time beyond which interest should cease to be credited for money on deposit for the benefit of suitors, and whether a point should be fixed after which a suitor should be debarred from recovering a fund. The committee proposes that interest should cease when a fund is carried over to the special account for unclaimed balances, except in special cases. On the second point it advises that a period of from 60 to 80 years of dormancy should be adopted.

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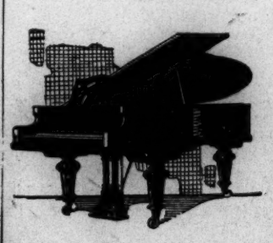
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EDUCATIONAL

The Family and Education

By W. W. HILL
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Nice, France

THE family in a changing society, linked up with the effort to bring about parent-teacher coöperation, was one of the chief questions discussed at the sixth international conference of the New Education Fellowship at Nice.

Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg, lecturer in parent education at Columbia University in New York, pointed out that changing industrial conditions had disrupted the family as a self-contained unit. A new relationship in the home had raised difficulties in connection with authority, for the traditional authority exercised by parents was now largely disregarded. Parents and teachers must help the child to discover and develop his individual capacities, with a view to adjusting himself to the complex world in which he would have to live.

Examples of coöperation between parents and teachers were given by several members of the conference. Mr. Kikuji Sakakibara, master of a primary school in Aichi, Japan, said that parent-teacher associations had become common in his country. The association in connection with his own school had three types of meetings. Meetings for the whole school, held three times a year, at which the teachers expressed their educational views and the parents reported on the home life of the children. Monthly class meetings, which provided opportunities for parent and teacher to talk frankly and confidentially about each individual child. Mothers' meetings at which problems of food and clothing were discussed. Parents joined the school journeys to mountains and rivers, and also to industrial establishments. Thus teacher and parent worked togethr with beneficial effect upon the child, the home and the school.

Fathers Hold Meetings

In a discussion on the reluctance of fathers to take part in parent-teacher activities, Miss M. Payne, of the Home and School Council, England, described an association of 150 parents in which the fathers were more active and energetic than the mothers. Another member mentioned an association which contained a "fathers' group," which met monthly to discuss home and school problems, and at which the average attendance was between 50 and 60.

In a paper, read by Mr. W. J. Cooper, Commissioner of Education, United States, it was stated that a questionnaire addressed to 300 mothers (all college graduates), elicited the fact that 7 per cent of them regarded the need for education in child training as being the most urgent. The various problems of home and school life were now being considered by the National Congress of Parents, which held a national convention each year.

Dr. Maria Te Water of the University of Pretoria, South Africa, said that the workers in her Child Guidance Institution, in dealing with difficulties of behavior in children, found it essential to understand both the relationship which existed between parent and child, and between teacher and child. These relationships were of fundamental importance in view of the fact that they formed the basis of all relationships in society. Moreover the parent-child relationship and the teacher-pupil relationship were greatly influenced by the conception which teacher and parent had of the future of the child, and the conception of social responsibility and social self-control which the child must exercise in later life.

Linked up with the question of the family was that of language and culture. The family, Mr. E. Lindeman of New York pointed out, had derived its importance in the past from the fact that for centuries it had been the chief agent in the transmission of culture and tradition. It had thus been one of the greatest stabilizing forces in history.

The preservation of culture depended also on the preservation of the mother tongue, and the problem which today faced educators in many lands was that of the existence of two or more languages within the boundaries of a single country.

Prof. G. H. Green of the University of Wales, Aberysthwyth, who presided over the Bilingual Section, pointed out that the problem was acute in Belgium, Catalonia, Wales, Switzerland, India, and America, as well as in several other countries. Two aspects of the problem were (a) to preserve the traditional cultural heritage of the people—of which the mother tongue was the essential mode of expression (as in Wales and Catalonia.) (b) To bring about the loss of the traditional background of an old nation and the assimilation of the child into a new national unity (as in the United States.) In Wales there had been a revival of interest in the mother tongue, with a view to preserving and strengthening the culture of the Principality.

The position in America was given by Mr. D. G. Prescott, of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York. The State of New Jersey, he said, included great numbers of Italians, Poles, Germans and other nationalities. A classroom might contain children with different ideals, religion, folklore, manners, customs of living and eating, as well as differing recreations, artistic gifts, civic attitude and vocational interest. In order to insure a distinctive civilization in America, and a fairly administered government supported by a loyal body of citizens, a minimum common ideal and attitude must be developed. This was the task of the schools, and it could not be accomplished simply by teaching the provisions of the Constitution and by verbal precepts. Each child had to be understood and then molded through group experiences into a loyal member of the community.

With bilingual children the task was doubly difficult, owing to the liability of verbal misunderstanding. It was this problem that the Rutgers University had undertaken to study. Analysis of a questionnaire addressed to children had led to the important inference being drawn that the problem of bilingualism would disappear in America in the second generation of immigrant stock.

Second Language Encouraged

In Europe the acquisition of a second language is officially encouraged.

Herr N. Braunshausen, careers adviser, Luxembourg, read a paper comparing the direct with the indirect method of learning a second language. He had found by experiment, that the direct association of words in the second language with the object or idea led to better results than the indirect method.

M. Meyhoffer, headmaster of the International School at Geneva, assured the conference that as a result of experimental work carried out at his school he could state that bilingual or multilingual teaching had ultimately no retarding effect on the pupils. In conjunction with Prof. P. Bovet of the Institut Jean-Jacques Rousseau, at Geneva, he had drawn up a series of tests, which could be used in any bilingual country, to estimate the language capacity of children in the schools. These were made available to members of the conference. In this connection the conference was interested to hear from Mr. Prescott that in the last two years bilingual children at the American secondary schools were actually superior to native America children in knowledge of the technical vocabulary useful in the study of history.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

OFF TO A PRIVATE SCHOOL

Something wistful and even tender gets into father when he drives son to the railroad station for his first leaving of home. But son is frankly happy that he has an opportunity for which he has always longed. Both have talked for weeks over the selection of the best school that would at once meet son's special need and the allowance from the family budget. Now all has been arranged and they can enjoy the year's prospect as they jog along behind old Susan. In the United States there are each year over 2,000,000 boys and girls who take advantage of the private schools.

The Parent

Santa Ana, Calif.

Dear Parents and Friends:

Having been an interested reader of the Parent Column from the time of its first appearance, I should like to share some of my experiences with others. Child training is a subject very dear to me and I have had use for all I have read and I have learned much from practical experience in the rearing of my family of five.

When a young mother, I used to correct inharmony or disobedience collectively. That is, sift the facts from the fiction in disagreements in the presence of all the children involved. Later, wisdom taught me the better way was to interview each child alone at the most opportune time. Many confidences will be encouraged and false concepts corrected when the child feels himself in friendly hands. A child will speak a shy confidence to Mother when before his brothers and sisters he will wear a cloak of vain bravado. His individuality is upheld and he can see clearly his responsibility in maintaining a happy environment. Such trivial things will, at times, set a child at variance with his playmates and a few words from an elder, spoken in cheerful expectancy of right behavior, will restore harmony. It is the wounding of the budding individuality and the stifling of the first exercise of the rights of decision which we wish to avoid.

Sometimes I have found the mood of the moment trying in one of the little ones. Setting the child upon a chair, I have explained carefully that he was to sit there quietly until he realized he was happy and good, that the only thing holding him was the unhappy or unlovely thoughts. The moment he released these thoughts, he was free to return to his play. It was beautiful to see how quickly the child grasped this idea and harmony was restored to him.

One summer, when my two eldest daughters were five and three, I took a train trip of a day's duration. At the 10-cent store I purchased a little gift for each hour the children would be on the train. There were beads to string (large beads on a shoe string), crayolas and picture books to color, etc. Each gift was wrapped in a most giftly manner with the child's name on it. What fun it was and how swiftly the hours passed. A friendly lady, across the aisle, became so interested that she was as eager as the little girls to know what the next hour would reveal. Such a pleasant day it was and I enjoyed it as much as the children.

I could write on and on of the dear memories of the busy days and the happy rhythm of baths, "pink soup" and naps. First-hand experiences shared through the Parent column are a source of encouragement and inspiration to the guardians of little citizens.

(Mrs.) B. N. W.

Bristol, Eng.

Dear Friends:

Although my son is grown-up, I find the letters in "The Parent" column so interesting that I should like to tell of two experiences we had during his childhood, hoping they may be helpful to others.

When he was about 8 or 9 and we were going for two weeks' holiday, he had been given some pocket-money to spend. Towards the end of the first week he came and told me very cheerfully that he had four-pence left! I replied quietly, "that's a pity, because now you will have only that for all next week. If you had spent half this week you would have had the rest for next week." His face was a study, but he did not ask for any more and although I was very much tempted several times to give him extra, I felt that if I did so he might grow to feel he could spend carelessly, and would have only to ask for more to get it. I may say that quite recently he alluded to this experience and said he had never forgotten its lesson.

On another occasion, when about 12, he brought home a fine compass which he explained to me was a bargain, as it was only 2s. 6d. and the person who was parting with it was in no hurry for the money; he could pay it off when convenient. I explained that he did not possess this amount, at the moment, but he assured me that it did not matter, he would be getting his allowance on Saturday, and would shortly have the shilling his Granny gave him periodically—and besides the person was in no hurry for the money, etc. I gently pointed out that he was buying something he could not afford, that if he went on those lines and had things irrespective of whether he could pay for them or not, one day he would be living on next month's money and might find himself in a very difficult position. We had a little talk about it and finally he quite happily took back the compass, saying, mother did not wish him to have things he could not pay for. I am grateful that today he manages his expenditure very wisely and is most particular to pay for what he has.

I was careful when he was tiny, not to ask him to do things "to please mother," but endeavored to teach him to be obedient because it was right. I felt that if he did things just to please me he might some day do wrong to please someone else.

I should like to express appreciation for a recent article in the Monitor entitled "Letting Children Live Their Own Lives."

(Mrs.) N. F.

Pecos, Texas

Dear Friends:

The Parent column has been such a great help to me that I feel compelled to add a recent experience.

My young son who is 2½ years of age was very much afraid of the noise made by any electric appliance. He would never let the electric clippers be used on him at the barber shop, nor would he remain inside while the sweeper was in operation, but would run and scream until I would be compelled to stop my work and quiet him. Finally one day he gathered enough courage to come into the house while the sweeper was in use, and while watching at a distance, began asking questions and was finally led to ask why the sweeper made that noise. I told him that it was the hum of the motor, and that the motor sang while doing its work the same way that mother sang while doing her work.

The child accepted this happy thought and came closer, talking about the song of the sweeper. While he was talking and sometimes listening, I took this opportunity to explain to him that the clippers used by the barber, likewise sang while they worked. A few days later, he was taken to the barber shop and this same child who had before refused to let the clippers be used on him sat perfectly still while the barber used the electric clippers, and I am sure it was because he was busy listening to the song of the clippers.

The same child refused to have soap applied to his arms. He argued that the soap burned. I knew this was not true, for I use a very mild hand soap. So I thought of a little "dress-up" game we used to play when I was a little girl. We used to cover our arms and hands with a thick lather of soap and make long, white gloves of the smooth lather. This plan amused him, and, while he was being "amused," he was getting his arms nice and clean.

(Mrs.) R. W. B.

Sometimes Not Seeing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"DO YOU see what that child is doing?" asked a woman of me one day while my little girl was playing in the sand. She was doing nothing that could hurt either herself or anyone else.

"Sometimes it pays not to see," I answered.

The more I study children, the more I see that it pays "not to see" at times, if we only know when those times are! For instance, a child may be rather dirty while playing with mud pies! Shall we stop this delicious game, for that reason? Are there not plenty of water and soap in the house? When children are enjoying themselves in perfectly harmless ways, why should we be always scolding?

I like not to notice simple quarrels amongst children, because they have to learn how to get along together and be sportsmanlike. When grown-up people interfere little good is done. Except in extreme cases it is better not to be seen. One can be near children while they play but one must pretend not to watch them. If you watch them too seriously, they themselves will cease to be natural and the game will be spoilt.

How would we like to be always watched, at work and at play? The Golden Rule works both ways!

When playing with our children we should play more as children do than as grown-ups. If not, they will not want us to play with them. I should not blame them for this. It is a compliment when your child says: "I love mother to play with me."

At meal time it is easiest to teach good manners by being good-mannered ourselves. We can remark about things in a kindly way, but we must be careful at meal time not to see too much, otherwise we spoil a child's meal. Tears during meals should be avoided. It seems so easy to make a child cry during meals. A fit of temper brought on by a remark which was not necessary, and the child refuses to eat. Then the whole house is troubled.

When father comes home, often one child may say, "Tell father how Mary behaved today." But why should father not enjoy his children without having to be a judge every time he gets home? If he asks if they have been good, try to say they have, "more or less," when at all possible.

The mother who does not always see faults will manage her children better than the one who sees too much! Has your child helped you tidy the room? See the good she has done and be blind to those few places which she has overlooked. You, yourself, must often miss a few places when you are dusting! If you do not, then you are a truly wonderful person!

Children are different, not any two exactly the same. With some it pays to be short-sighted about one thing, with some about another. Children are well worth all the time and study we give to them. Mothers who do not see too much are loved before all others.

Less Profanity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Profanity is rapidly being banished from the speech habits of the United States, claims Prof. Albert Lovejoy, dramatic coach at RKO-Radio motion picture studios here.

Following a survey of the English spoken in a group of typical American cities, Professor Lovejoy in returning here says that profanity is no longer considered daring or expressive, and that its use is definitely upon the decline in America. The reason, he says, is prohibition.

"The general use of profanity—the rip-roaring kind—died with the corner saloon," he declares. "And with the granting of greater social privileges to women, its use has become unfashionable.

"Men who formerly gave vent to profanity in saloons now invent slang phrases for use in mixed company, where the use of old forms would be unthinkable. These terms, such as 'bologna,' 'go jump in the lake,' 'apple sauce,' 'nerts,' 'horse-feathers,' and many others, have replaced profanity, serve the same purpose, and probably are less offensive. Whatever may be said against the use of slang, one thing must be claimed in its favor; it is an excellent substitute for profanity."

History and 'Greats'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

GENERALLY speaking, other things being equal, the subjects most often chosen by serious students of today going up to a British university appear to be history and classics, which at Oxford are known as "Greats." Modern languages and law are studied chiefly by those who expect to make a professional use of them. Politics, philosophy, and economics make an attractive "school," but there is a widespread feeling that the subject of which it treats, not based on a strenuous knowledge of the classical languages, is apt to be rather in the air; and many colleges, probably unjustly, still persist in regarding English as a "soft option."

Popularity and Prestige

The popularity of history, however, is enormous, and is constantly increasing; while the prestige of "Greats" remains unshaken. Which, if any, of the above subjects the student will choose to follow is, of course, a matter for individual decision; but it may help to suggest some lines along which a decision can be reached to set down one's own personal attitude in the matter. When I went to the university I read history; if I were to go to the university again I should read "Greats."

The benefits of reading history are manifold. History enlarges one's personal experience, which is necessarily limited. It forces one to consider objectively every variety of private and public problem. And it teaches a certain attitude of thought. It is on the value of this attitude that the real worth of a historical training must ultimately be judged.

In one respect this attitude is valuable. The first thing that occurs to any history trained person on being told a particular thing is, "What is the evidence on which the statement is based?" That is a useful armory in a world in which one is being constantly assailed, in the press, on the radio, in the cinema, in advertisements, with statements that have frequently only a slight basis in actual fact. So far as the historical method teaches one not to be easily deceived, its value cannot be exaggerated. But a larger claim is made for it. In practice it has been regarded as a universal touchstone for all human institutions.

It was Sir Henry Sumner Maine who started it out on this section of its career. He found (or thought that he found) that both Hobbes and Rousseau (from whom all modern political systems ultimately derive) found their theories on the assumption that men once lived in a certain state of nature which they described in detail. His historical researches showed him that these states of nature were entirely mythical. Thereupon he concluded that the political theories of Hobbes and Rousseau were exploded. His argument was sound so far as the former was concerned; but it had no validity whatever in Rousseau's case. That, however, is comparatively beside the point. What is important is the fact that most of the learned world believed that Maine had established his claim. Thenceforward, there gradually developed the conviction that the proper way to assess the value of any political or public institution was to inquire into its origin and history. This attitude has dominated English thought ever since.

The Important Point

It is found in the least expected places. For example, a British paper, with Socialist leanings, recently demanded the nationalization of the land on the ground that in past ages the land had belonged to the community, and was historically theirs. The claim for the communalization of property, that is, was based on the supposed fact that property used to be held in common. This is obviously an instance of the application of the historical method to a question in which it has little or no relevance. For the important point about the nationalization of land is not whether the land was nationalized in the days of the Saxons, but whether nationalization today would be any good.

Herein, I think, lies an inherent weakness in the historical system of training. It teaches the observer to ask of any particular institution which he has to consider, "How did this institution come into existence?" The answer to this question is often so fascinating that he never gets to the really important one, which is, "What is its value?" It is supreme virtue of Greats that it is concerned with this very question of values. It teaches how to assess the present significance of any theory, not how to find out its historical antecedents. Or, if it does teach this, it teaches it only incidentally. Its object is truth, not facts.

HAROLD HOBSON.

Rural Life and P. T. A.

WOMEN who specialize in scientific methods of raising bees, chickens, cows and other farm products are equally interested in learning what science has to offer on the subject of how to rear children. Farm women's organizations are incorporating parent education and parent-teacher activities in their club programs for the year, according to announcements of rural life leaders.

A P. T. A. Institute in coöperation with the 4-H Club Congress was held recently at the Mississippi State College, Starkville, under the leadership of Mrs. W. D. Cook, president of the Mississippi Congress of Parents and Teachers. The Farm Women's Tenth Annual Camp at Jackson's Mill, W. Va., in August, had parent education conferences and addresses daily. Miss Alice Sowers, associate chairman of parent education for the N. C. P. T., attended the camp and addressed several sessions on parent education and allied subjects. Daily classes in parent education were a part of the program for the annual farmers and farm women's short course at Louisiana State University, Aug. 8 to 11. Specialists in parent education and child psychology addressed the classes, which were attended by men and women.

The American Country Life Association will meet in Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 14 to 16. A conference on the P. T. A. in rural communities has been tentatively scheduled, the details of which will be announced later.

William McKinley Robinson, director of rural education for the Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich., is national chairman of rural service for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

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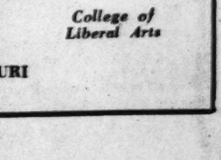
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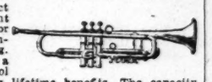
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THE HOME FORUM

"The Family Circle"

THE Lady with a Duster has been amusing herself lately with setting up in one corner of her bookshelves something that she calls the Family Circle. To be exact, she has established it in the right-hand end of the third tier of shelves just west of the sea stories, and bounded on the top by a set of Jane Austen and on the bottom by a fantastic gallimaufry of modern plays. The proximity of Jane Austen is at least congenial, for who has immortalized more completely than Jane the quality of family life as she knew it in the England of the early 1800's?

The books that the Lady, gleaning about with her duster in her hand, has thoughtfully selected for her Family Circle are novels that, in series of two or three or more, deal with the transitions that occur in the history of a family.

The first books to be picked for this Family Circle were the *Forsyte Saga* of John Galsworthy and the three other Forsyte novels that followed the publication of the *Saga*. Here were traced the evolution of a single family and the variations and complications that the characteristic quality of possessiveness took in the fifty-three members of the same clan. It should be said that the Forsyte books were already there on that particular shelf and that they drew the other books to them. They were the magnet that attracted the circle.

Having established, or discovered, a starting-point with the Galsworthy novels, the Lady debated what she should put next to them. Finally she made a choice harmoniously British. It consisted of Hugh Walpole's *Rogue Herries* and *Judith Paris*, and was prompted probably by an announcement of a forthcoming novel in the same series. There was good ground for the choice in a passage in the author's preface to *Judith Paris*, in which he said, ". . . I must confess that I had, more than twenty years ago, the plan of writing the history of an English family that should cover two hundred years and that should have, throughout, the same English scene for its centre. This was, I think (although Mr. Galsworthy may correct me), before the later Forsytes were thought of, or any suspicion of Sagas hung in the literary air."

At any rate, there is no treading on each other's toes in these two groups of English family novels, for the manner of treatment is entirely different, that of Galsworthy realistic, that of Walpole inveterately romantic.

"Very good," thought the Lady as she surveyed her shelf. "There's a lot of England's social structure in you two, besides a lot of good reading. . . . I must remember to save room for two more volumes by Walpole, for he has promised that there shall, in time, be four of the Herries novels."

She turned again to her rows of books to hunt for additions to the Family Circle. With English novelists still in view, she considered the work of Storm Jameson. There were three novels about Mary Hervey and the shipbuilding industry: *The Lovely Ship*, *Voyage Home*, and *A Richer Dust*, together with a fourth, *That Was Yesterday*, that gave the story of Mary Hervey's granddaughter. In the end the Lady, somewhat arbitrarily, omitted this admirable group from her Family Circle on the ground that they are not so much the delineation of a family as of one woman and a business. Mary Hervey and her ships are paramount. The family serves mainly to furnish background and the necessary element of struggle.

The same decision was accorded to the novel and the one short story, written by Sheila Kaye-Smith about Joanna Godden. They are one woman's story rather than the story of a family.

On the other hand, Mazo de la Roche's novels about the Whiteoaks are preëminently family chronicles. The Lady seized upon the three of them — *Jalna*, *Whiteoaks of Jalna*, and *Finch's Fortune*, and carried them with chuckles of glee to stand them alongside the Walpole books. She left a little space for Walpole additions, but even across that crevice the spark in the Herries disposition might flash to the combustible tinder in the Whiteoak makeup, with what explosive consequences who could foretell? Perhaps it would be better to put some more conciliatory types between them to serve as a fire wall. "But no," the Lady said gayly, "let them stand!"

She turned to American novelists and chose Louis Bromfield's early series of American family life: *The Green Bay Tree*, *Possession*, and *Early Autumn*. Here she might have stopped, with her shelf half filled, had she not perceived that there was a pronounced sameness in the social level of the families chronicled in the books she had chosen. To be sure, they differed in a way: the Forsytes dealt in finance, the Herries family were country squires, the Whiteoaks were gentlemen farmers, the Bromfield possessions came from manufacturing, but they all dressed for dinner and had someone to polish their shoes. She wondered if no one had written a series of novels about a family of workers, men who toiled with their hands and women who baked and scrubbed and tended their children. The query sent her hunting along the shelves and finally found answer in Rölvaag's trilogy of the Scandinavian settlers of the Dakota prairies—*Giants in the Earth*, *Peder Victorious*, and *Their Father's God*.

Here was the story of a pioneer family in America. It was a Norwegian family that, at the opening of the first volume, was making its way by ox-cart into the untouched prairies of South Dakota; and at the end of the last volume had, as far as its younger members were concerned, adopted American speech and ways, and even entered into the political life of a state that had swiftly grown up on those prairies. Between 1873 and 1894, the Holms had become an integral part of the country of their adoption.

After the Lady had set up the Rölvaag volumes just beyond Louis Bromfield's, she took them down again, one by one, and, according to her habit, sampled them. She read again the first, masterly pages of *Giants in the Earth*, which gives an account of the little caravan of the Holm family, a Lilliputian thing creeping over the boundless prairie toward the sky line. This seemingly insignificant group held amazing potentialities. It was an entity bound together by affection, by need, by loyalty, traditions, and standards. They were there to make a home. To take up land, to cultivate, and build, to found a school and a church, to learn the laws of the country and to make its laws. Above all they were there to establish their kingdom, a stronghold which was home.

The Lady read Peder Holm's statement of purpose in *Peder Victorious:*

"Here we are . . . a big prairie full of people gathered from all parts of the earth . . . Tor from Norway; Dennis from Ireland . . . No matter where we've come from, we all have the same job—to push together for the goal that mankind has been seeking ever since it was morning the first day. Our task is here to build up a happiness so great and so wonderful that the glory of it will brighten up the far corners of the world. But before we can hope to reach that goal we've got to clear the road of a lot of worm-eaten barriers. . . ."

It is the clearing away of what Peder called "the worm-eaten barriers" that supplies the element of struggle in the trilogy. On the one hand, there is Mother Beret, fine, stanch, entirely faithful to the standards and customs of her homeland; on the other hand are her children, breaking away one by one from her rigidity and embracing the ways of the new country. Inevitably, the course of the family is away from solidarity into diversity.

In every one of these chronicles of family life—whatever the scene or the stratum of society—the process is the same—from unity to individualism. Galsworthy's Forsytes began as a solid phalanx foursquare to the world, however much they differed among themselves. The Herries family of Walpole was in the main dominated by some powerful member, but in the case of both families—even in Walpole's romanticized treatment — individuals kept appearing who managed to have their own way. Each succeeding revolt against the family encountered less resistance. From time to time segments were detached from the family and its solidarity was diminished.

"It was the same with Rölvaag's pioneer family," the Lady murmured, as she returned the last volume of the series to the shelf. "The mother tried to hold them together too insistently. She would not adjust herself to the new world, and so her children slipped away from her and set up their own homes according to their own patterns. Or if one stayed with her, as Peder did, and brought home a wife of another race and creed, the clash produced an unendurable situation and Peder's marriage itself gave way."

There is much that is dignified and important about the novels in that Family Circle. As society and the state are made up of multitudes of families, the mutations that take place in the families are synonymous with those that occur in the larger body. They are significant of the development of society. The most significant novels of family life are those laid in some critical period when a change, slowly and subterraneously making headway, becomes apparent. So Galsworthy's Forsyte novels trace not only the change in the cohesion of the family group, but they indicate larger changes in social and economic conditions in the great upper middle class of England.

Rölvaag's changing family is equally significant. They came Norwegians. Within two generations' time, they were Americans. The Norwegians of the middle West in the last thirty or forty years produced a distinctive literature in the Norwegian tongue. Rölvaag himself wrote his novels first in that language. But the native speech of the present generation of Norse stock is English. That change alone hints at other important changes in family life, many of which Rölvaag portrayed authoritatively in his trilogy.

* * *

The shelf that holds the Family Circle is not yet filled. The Lady is considering Henry Handel Richardson's trilogy of an Australian family, *The Fortunes of Richard Mahoney*.

W. K. R.

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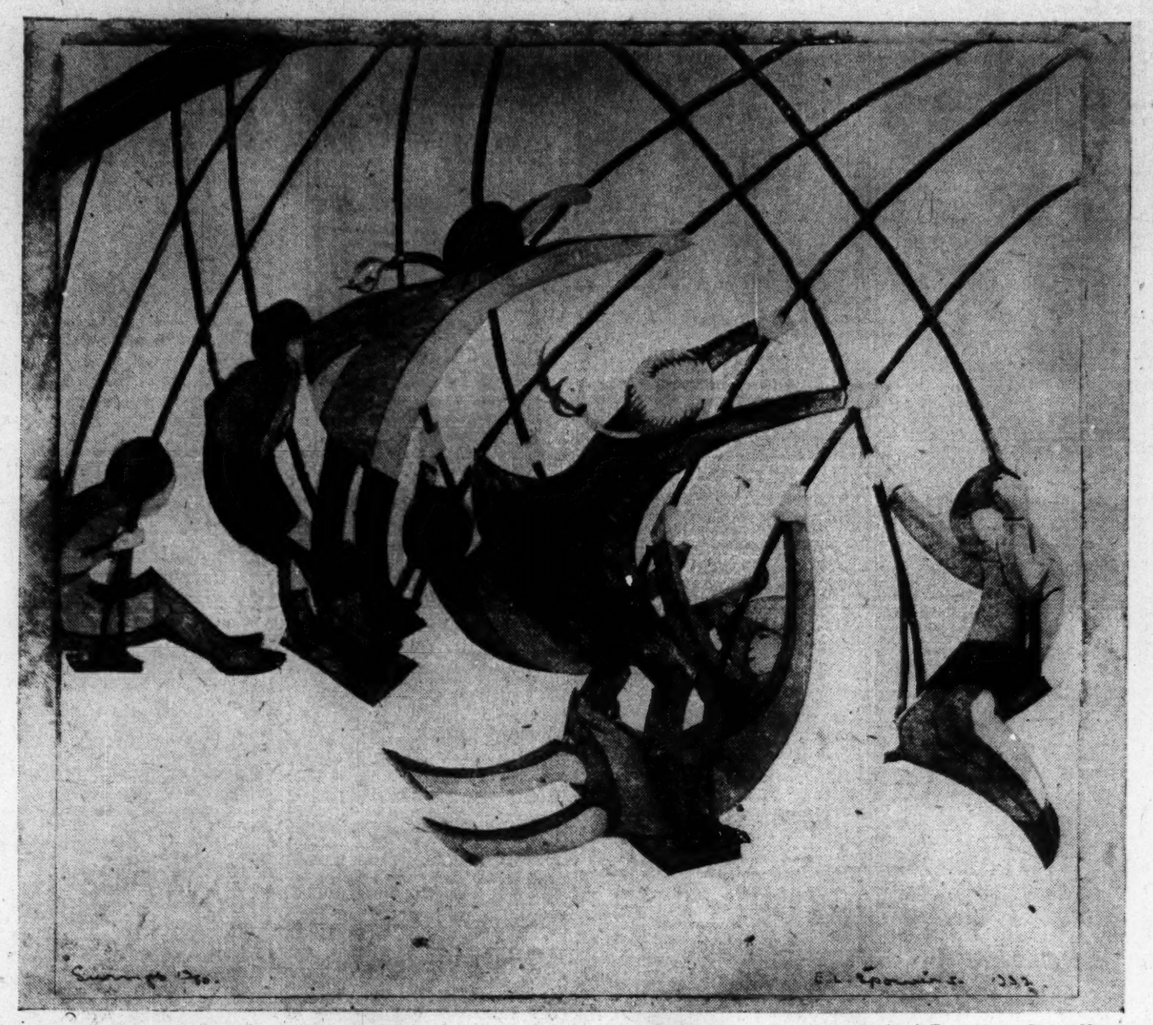

Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Swings: From a Linocut by Miss Ethel L. Spowers

A Vision of the Morning

Next morning, when he rose before it was daybreak, there was every promise of a fine day. The full moon was setting behind the western seas, lighting up the clouds there with a dusky yellow; in the east there was a wilder glare of steely blue high up over the intense blackness on the back of Ben-an-Sloich; and the morning was still, for he heard, suddenly piercing the silence, the whistle of a curlew, and that became more and more remote as the unseen bird winged its flight far over the sea. He lit the candles, and made the necessary preparations for his journey; for he had some message to leave at Kinloch, at the head of Loch Scridain, and he was going to ride round that way. By-and-by the morning light had increased so much that he blew out the candles.

No sooner had he done this than his eye caught sight of something outside that startled him. It seemed as though great clouds of golden-white, all ablaze in sunshine, rested on the dark bosom of the deep. Instantly he went to the window; and then he saw that these clouds were not clouds at all, but the islands around glittering in the "white wonder of the snow," and catching here and there the shafts of the early sunlight that now streamed through the valleys of Mull. The sudden marvel of it! There was Ulva, shining beautiful as in a sparkling bridal veil; and Gometra a paler blue-white in the shadow; and Colonsay and Erisgeir also a cold white; and Staffa a pale gray; and then the sea that the gleaming islands rested on was a mirror of pale-green and rose-purple hues reflected from the morning sky. It was all dream-like, so still, and beautiful, and silent.—From "Macleod of Dare," by WILLIAM BLACK.

Functions of a Loudspeaker

"Orléans — Beaugency — Nôtre-Dame-de-Clery — Vendôme" — once upon a time those words used to be sung, to a melancholy old tune, in honor of Henri IV. Nowadays they are shouted through a loudspeaker, which adds: "All aboard!"

The loudspeaker is one of the attractions of the d'Orsay Station, which is also justly famous for its admirable photographs of the châteaux of Touraine and the beaches of Brittany.

It is an essentially modern station. The ticket windows are flatteringly enticing. When you buy your seat for Bordeaux or for Vierzon you feel as though you were depositing money in a bank; and when you hurry down the metal stairs to reach the underground tracks it is as though you were inspecting your safe-deposit vault in the cellars of that institution. As a matter of fact, that iron highway, which the Seine threatened one day when it had gone mad, is a synthetic treasure of incomparable price. It consists of richly varied landscapes ranging from the plains of the Bauce whereon Peguy prayed, to the giant skating rinks of Font-Romeu; from the little tower of Chinon where Jeanne d'Arc rested, to those stately Allées of Tournay and the Cours d'Intendance at Bordeaux, where the Anjou sun warms an English colony that dates back to the Black Prince; from Chambord, reflecting in the water its Italian airs and graces, to the savage rocks and crags of Rocamadour; from the Province of Berry, where shepherds weave strange magic spells, to Toulouse the rosy, hirsute, vociferous, operatic.

The Orléans line provides agile interpreters for travellers who may have lost their way. Why does it not make use of them for the loudspeaker? It should be to a Spanish or Basque dance tune that the starter repeats: "Hendaye—Irun—Saint Sebastian—Madrid."

Nowhere may old-time France be seen to better advantage than in this modern station. Not only do the fresh white coiffes of the Bretons flourish here, but also—and looking equally at home—the wide-brimmed felt hats of the lads from West-Central France and from the South—tall hearty lads with ample velvet trousers belted with red flannel, who give you a feeling that they are taking a trip home, simply to renew their supply of goose-pâté, of beans, of little sausages. . . .

With its breath the loudspeaker empties the tracks. Electricity, that good fairy, does the rest. She goes as far as Vierzon, like that stout blonde so spic and span in her starched blouse, the woman who cleans the cars and who, as she is not attached to any one line, becomes a sort of poet, confuses everything and sees the green Loire flow through Cahors . . . and hears the Breton bagpipes sounding on Basque beaches.

When all the express trains have been sent off, the station opens mysterious dykes and you have a sudden glimpse of Central Europe. The Castilian, language of the gods, and the lilting tongue of the Breton, are replaced by Polish, by Czech, by German. . . . Men, accustomed since August 1914 to form squads, obedient to the orders of an international drill sergeant, fall in. Before you used to see these exiles from too-thickly-populated villages in the Saint Lazare station. Now, the United States has closed its gates to immigrants, so they go to Brazil, the Argentine, other places. This delicate blonde will not come back in a troupe of syncopating jazz dancers, but she is perhaps the Raquel Meller or the Argentina of tomorrow. It is the loudspeaker that officiates for this trainload of human wares. Yet the good fairy electricity will carry them as smoothly along their road as though they were bound for Font-Romeu.—From "My Paris," by French Writers of Today. Selected and translated by ARTHUR KINGSLAND GRIGGS.

SEVEN small children and six wooden swings form the subject of a linocut, recently seen on the walls of the Redfern Gallery, London. An uncommon subject, treated in a remarkably effective way.

As one stands before this print, it seems that the swings move, not a little, but far across the allotted space and back again; that the lively young figures, manipulating the ropes with such vigorous assurance, actually fly up and down, impelling those topsy-turvy bits of board in the way only school children can. Perhaps never before has so much use been made of ridiculous little plaits of hair in showing, like the proverbial straw, which way the wind blows!

Miss E. L. Spowers, an Australian artist whose linocuts have been exhibited in all parts of the world, has not only a keen eye for decoration, as is manifested by the fascinating pattern worked out with the ropes in conjunction with the figures, but she enhances the charm of her work by the use of attractive "young" colors. Blue, green, and yellow have served her in the present instance, the colors being blocked one on another to produce depth of tone. The ropes, for example, playing such an important part in the picture, are given strength by the laying of red on blue; while bright sunlight is introduced by coloring the children's faces and hands yellow, and shading them with patches of blue, thus producing luminous green effects, the features being put in with simple red dots. Orange hair, in which the sun appears to burn, is formed by laying red on yellow, while the boys' dark knickers are a combination of red on green.

Particularly charming in their effect of sunny happiness are the tones employed for the small figure on the right, working away so seriously and painstakingly at his solitary swing, his hands and arms grasping the ropes, his feet tucked neatly together as he sweeps backward and upward from the ground. In this case, the hair is a shining red, the tunic yellow shaded with green, the socks white, and the shoes a clear blue.

The combination of line in the two figures on the one swing is remarkably interesting. The sweeping curves, put in so simply, suggest forceful movement, an abundance of air, and youthful enjoyment.

It is not surprising that London has taken "Swings" to its heart and bought it for the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Riolama

(After reading Hudson's "Green Mansions")

There is a land beyond the land you know,
Circled by silver veils of woven rain
And green, clear sunsets with the moon in tow,
And woods and dark savannahs of wild grain.

I have not wandered in the forests there,
I have not watched its willowed waters flow,
I have not breathed its leafy, upland air,
And yet, and yet, it is the land I know.

Its people's speech that my heart echoes so
To you were wild birds singing in their vine,
And other dreams and other loves they know,
But all their dreams and all their loves are mine.

They are my people! I am lost with you
And only guess the ways that I should go;
Forever homesick, baffled, yearning to
My native land that I shall never know.

—WILLIAM ALEXANDER PERCY, in "Selected Poems."

Spending

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL too frequently we forget that we have anything other than money to spend, although, as a matter of fact, it is often the way in which we spend the other things, such as time, energy, or ability, that determines the amount of money we have to spend. The word "spend" comes from the Latin word *expendere*, meaning to weigh out, pay out. A dictionary also includes confer, bestow, exhaust, or waste as its meanings. We are always spending what we call time; and if we spend it wisely, in the effort to understand and obey God's law, we realize the truth of Elihu's words as given in the book of Job, "If they obey and serve him [God], they shall spend their days in prosperity, and their years in pleasures."

Many and insistent are the suggestions that we spend our time in self-indulgence, in idle pleasure, or in indolent daydreams; but Mary Baker Eddy has lovingly admonished us on page 230 of "Miscellaneous Writings," saying: "All successful individuals have become such by hard work; by improving moments before they pass into hours, and hours that other people may occupy in the pursuit of pleasure. They spend no time in sheer idleness, in talking when they have nothing to say, in building air-castles or floating off on the wings of sense: all of which drop human life into the ditch of nonsense, and worse than waste its years." When every moment is wisely spent in thoughts and deeds which glorify God, there is no time wasted; nor is there any want resulting from mental idleness, ignorance of God, or willful disobedience to His law, which are conditions that impoverish and deplete one's mental resources.

Nearly everyone loves to spend either on himself or on others. In these days, therefore, when many seem to have a somewhat reduced supply of money to spend, it is helpful to take inventory of the things we have and to ask ourselves if we are spending freely of kindness, friendliness, love, true sympathy, forgiveness, mercy. If more time were given in dispensing these Godlike qualities, there would be less time and thought given to self-pity, idle discussion of economic conditions, and fear of loss and failure. Holding fast to the real value of spiritual ideas of love and joy, and determined to spend or share them, we are not terrified by the suggestions of having fewer material possessions.

As we spend freely of the qualities of cheerfulness and confidence in God's loving care, it is possible to have happier homes even if they lack material luxuries. If we long to give our children larger opportunities, let us consider whether the greatest need of these children may not be for a better sense of values. Let us be ready to show them that their success depends upon their ability to exercise patience, perseverance, industry. On this question of values Isaiah very pertinently asks, "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not? hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness."

If we are hearkening to the voice of God, Truth, we are silencing or denying the evidence of the so-called physical senses, which deafen us to the leading of divine Mind. If we would realize our spiritual heritage of dominion, we should not listlessly wait for mortal mind to abandon its belief of bad times and consent to the thought of good times. We should seek that clear knowledge of God's spiritual law which enables us to rise above suggestions of limitation. On page 409 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "We cannot spend our days here in ignorance of the Science of Life, and expect to find beyond the grave a reward for this ignorance." Neither time nor the grave can do anything for us, but rather the gaining of spiritual understanding.

The present is a glorious opportunity to test the real value of spiritual understanding, and to put this understanding into practical operation not only in behalf of ourselves but for the world. Paul wrote to the brethren in Corinth, "And I will very gladly spend and be spent for you." In his sincere desire to prove the power of Christ, Paul never hesitated to expend his strength, ability, and means, derived from God, in behalf of the cause of Christianity. He literally spent himself. The Leader of Christian Science also was tireless in her efforts to make the power of the Christ, Truth, plain to mankind. Her true followers recognize that spending themselves in the movement she established is the most useful and satisfactory form of spending.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Vynakládání

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

PŘÍLIŠ často zapomínáme, že vedle peněz máme ještě cos jiného k vynakládání, ačkoli ve skutečnosti je to způsob, jakým vynakládáme tyto druhé věci, jako jsou čas, energie neb schopnost, který určuje jak veliké množství peněz máme na vynakládání. Slovo "spend" pochází z latinského slova *expendere*, znamenající vyvážiti, vyplatiti. Slovník též uvádí uděliti, dáti, vyčerpati neb zmrhati jako jeho vyznam. Stále vynakládáme to, co nazýváme čas; jestliže jej vynaložíme moudře při snaze rozuměti zákonům Boha a je poslouchati, poznáme jasně pravdu slov Elihu, jak jsou podány v knize Joba, "Uposlechnou-li a budou-li jemu [Bohu] sloužiti, stráví dny své v dobrém, a léta svá v potěšení."

Četné a naléhavé jsou sugesce, že máme ztráviti svůj čas v dopřávání sobě, v zahalčivé zábavě neb při lenošných vidinách; ale Mary Baker Eddy nás laskavě napomenula na stránce 230 "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšené Spisy), když pravila: "Všichni jedinci, kteří mají zdar ve své práci, docházejí jej těžkou prací; užitím okamžiků než tyto se promění v hodiny a hodin, které druzí lidé mohou zaplniti honem za zábavou. Neutrácejí času v úplné zahálce, v hovoru když nemají co říci, v budování povětrných zámků neb v plynutí do dálky na křídlech smyslu: všechno to upustí lidský život do příkopu nesmyslu a promrhá mu léta, ba ještě hůře mu učiní." Když každého okamžiku je moudře vynaloženo na myšlenky a činy, které oslavují Boha, nemarí se čas; také není nedostatek pocházející z duševní lenosti, z neznalosti Boha neb z úmyslné neposlušnosti k Jeho zákonu, okolnosti, kterými jsou ochuzeny a vyčerpány naše duševní prostředky.

Téměř každý rád vynakládá bud' na sebe neb na druhé. Proto v těchto dnech, kdy mnozí zdají se míti ponékud zmenšenou zásobu peněz na vynakládání, pomůže nám udělati si seznam věcí, které máme a zeptati se sebe, zdali vydáváme štědře laskavost, přátelství, lásku, pravý soucit, odpuštění, milost. Kdyby více času bylo věnováno udílení těchto božských vlastností, bylo by méně času a myšlení věnováno sebe politování, zbytečnému rokování o hospodářských poměrech a strachu před ztrátou a nezdarem. Když se pevně držíme skutečné hodnoty duchovních idejí lásky a radosti, a jsme rozhodnuti je vynaložiti neb se o ně rozděliti, nejsme poděšeni sugescemi, že budeme míti méně hmotného majetku.

Když vynakládáme štědře vlastnosti veselosti a důvěry v laskavou péči Boha, je možné míti šťastnější domovy i když se jim nedostává hmotného přepychu. Jestliže toužíme dáti našim dětem větší příležitost, uvažujme zdali není největší potřebou těchto dětí míti lepší smysl pro hodnoty. Buď me připraveni ukázati jim, že jejich zdar záleží na jejich schopnosti cvičiti se v trpělivosti, vytrvalosti, pilnosti. O této otázce hodnot Izaiáš se ptá velice případně, "Proč vynakládáte peníze ne za chleb, a práci svou za to, což nenasycuje? Poslechněte mne raději a jezte to, což jest dobrého, a necht se kochá v tuku duše vaše."

Jestliže posloucháme hlas Boha, Pravdy, umlčujeme neb zapíráme svědectví tak zvaných tělesných smyslů, které ohlušují nás před vedením božské Mysli. Jestliže chceme skutečným učiniti naše duchovní dědictví nadvládý, nemáme netečně čekati, až se smrtelná mysl vzdá svého věření v špatné časy a dá svolení myšlence na dobré časy. Máme hledati onu jasnou znalost duchovního zákona Boha, která umožňuje nám povznésti se nad sugesce omezení. Na stránce 409 "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu) Mrs. Eddy praví, "Nemůžeme zde ztráviti naše dny v nevědomosti o Vědě Života a očekávati, že najdeme za hrobem odměnu za tuto nevědomost." Ani čas ani hrob nemůže pro nás něco učiniti, ale nabývání duchovního porozumění může.

Přítomná doba je nadhernou příležitostí k vyzkoušení skutečné ceny duchovního porozumění a k uvedení tohoto porozumění do praktického působení nejen v náš prospěch, ale také ve prospěch světa. Pavel psal svým bratřím v Korintu, "Ját pak velmi rád náklad učiním, i sám se vynaložím za duše vaše". V jeho upřímné touze dokázati moc Kristovu, Pavel nikdy neváhal vydati svou sílu, schopnost a prostředky, odvozené od Boha, ve prospěch křesťanství. On doslovně sebe vynaložil. Vůdkyně Křesťanské Vědy též byla neunavná ve svých snahách udělati moc Krista, Pravdy, zřetelnou lidstvu. Její praví stoupenci poznávají, že vynakládání sebe v hnutí, které ona založila, je nejužitečnější formou vynakládání, která také nejvíce uspokojuje.

First Frost

Pale and glistening
Troll's fields appeared
Where I stood listening
As sunrise neared.

Music made a round of
A far crow calling,
Tender was the sound of
A last leaf falling.

Glittered every brier there
And each warped rail
Bore a bluish fire there
Silver-pale.

Spent with summer's growing
The tangled grasses
Sparkled in their flowing
As a stream passes.

Day might make an end of
This first frail frost;
Beauty made a friend of
Is never lost.

So I gazed and listened
As the sun up-stole
Till mine eyes glistened
Like the world of Troll.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Music at Dawn

It was exotic faëry music in the thin gray dawn. Sleepy as I was, I raised my head from my pillow with a recurring thrill at the childhood fantasy of Old Cathay which everyday living in China had gradually been wearing down to the commonplace.

It was a little Chinese folk air, repeated again and again after periods of silence, like the amplified dots and dashes of a magic telegram. A gay lilting tune with a clash of brass and a syncopation of drums, and beneath its bright piping the sighing *ah-moo! ah-moooh!* of a great woodwind instrument. It was a wedding tune—spangling red and gold on the pale eerie dawn.

A native wedding—at five o'clock in the morning!

There was, I knew, a sad little reason for it. The principals were very, very poor—poor even for China. And the ceremony was taking place before sunrise, in order that all the village might not see how shabby was the red wedding chair, how few the tattered banner bearers, and how meager the marriage feast.

I listened until the gay glittering sound died in the misty dawn.

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Making the Perfect Lawn

Chiefly a Matter of Understanding Plants and Soil

By EGBERT HANS
Of Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Design.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I

A FRIEND, returning from Europe, claimed that when sailing into Boston Harbor, her most joyful impression was that of the glorious sunlight greeting her after three weeks of rain in England. Two weeks later, this same person lamented the poor showing her lawn made in comparison with the luxurious lawns of England, but failed to see—until it was pointed out—a direct connection between the "three weeks of rain" and the "luxurious" growth of grass.

The Englishman can take his lawn for granted, as it were. We in America cannot, but must pay a threefold price for our "glorious sunshine." More and better soil in which to grow the grass. A different and greater variety of grass seed and more of it at intervals. A constant care and maintenance.

We shall make and have a better lawn if we think of the lawn not so much as a unit, like a mat of sod, but as a group of plants. They grow very close together, it is true, and more of them than we can count even mentally, but they are separate plants just the same. Each has its individual function and need—and what a need must be met for each tiny plant before it and its companions are finally united into that ideal of all gardeners: a well-established turf or sod. This is, moreover, the ideal of all home owners, for the lawn is the outdoor setting of the home. It never seems good enough and even when at its best needs the best of care to keep it this way.

Let us first of all discuss the making of a perfect lawn, for then, those of you who are not satisfied with your lawn and are wondering what to do about it, will be the better able to decide whether and how it can be "patched up" when later on we discuss the "lawn renovating process."

In Original Plans

First—if I may—a note of warning to present and future home builders. The making of the lawn should be considered from the very beginning, and all during the building process and must not be allowed to be—as it often is—just part of the cleaning up proceedings. Make sure that the builder will save all the topsoil, and do not let any be buried under subsoil out of the cellar hole. Any area to be filled should first be stripped, for topsoil is often expensive and lawns cannot be made without it.

If the budget, the season or any other circumstances prevent doing a fair job, it is better to sow the lawn area for the time being with clover, oats, rye or cowpeas, all of which can be cut, will look green, check the weeds, keep the dirt out of the house and can be plowed in as fertilizer whenever you are ready to make a real lawn.

The preparatory work for a good lawn is quite similar to that for a good vegetable garden. Good soil is essential, even though the quantity is a much debated question. Ideal specifications call for a foot or more, although many a good lawn can claim no more than a nine-inch layer. If your soil is natural good farm land, as is often the case in suburban districts and more often in the country, just plough the land and spread some well-rotted stable manure, which should then be harrowed in as deep as possible. This manure, while acting as a moisture holder, will enrich the soil with humus. In sandy or light ground, I prefer to plow the manure under so that it will lay between the topsoil and the sieve-like sandy subsoil, and prevent the water from passing through before it does any good. In clay soil, just the opposite is necessary, and good drainage must be provided to save the grass from decay.

"Roll It and Roll It"

Harrow and cross harrow until you can use the rake; and rake until you are ready for the roller. This will give you a solid piece of ground with a preliminary level. Now a careful check of grades or levels is needed. Fill all low places and rake off the high ones to avoid all potential pools, no matter how shallow. A final layer of screened soil is of course desirable but not essential. Then roll again with extra pressure on filled places, until you are satisfied with solidity and grades, remembering that surface drainage is as important as underground drainage.

You are now ready for the seeding and I shall assume that you have selected the seed so that we need not interrupt our procedure, although we will discuss the seed mixture later on.

I hope you have picked out a cloudy day with a "promise"—in this case—of rain. First rake the ground lightly with a fine tooth rake, then broadcast the seed evenly but generously. When in doubt about a certain spot assume that you missed it, for every bare spot is a "bigger and better chance" for the weeds. After seeding, rake again lightly just to cover the seeds. Then comes the final and perhaps most important rolling, for that very top layer, in which the grass lies ready to germinate, must not be loose earth that will easily dry out. If rolled solid it will hold the moisture better and benefit from the capillary action from below. Do not water until all the rolling is done and then with a fine spray unless that "promise" of rain came true very soon.

If your proposed lawn foundation has been shaved down to subsoil, filled in with cellar dirt, or is a piece of just bad land, soil must come in from outside. First set some grade stakes that will insure good levels and drainage. If you decide on 9 inches of topsoil then fill or cut to within 9 inches of the proposed level which will be your subgrade. Spread the well-rotted stable manure over this subsoil surface and cover it with whatever thickness of topsoil you have decided upon. Try to get all the soil out of one field or from the same source, for different soils may cause a spotty lawn unless they are distributed in layers, which, of course, means more work.

Now it is again a matter of rolling—only more so, because filled ground will settle for quite a while and cause damaging washouts unless made very solid. When the surface is so solid that it does not leave a depressed foot track, then proceed with the seeding as told above, and prepare for that most hopeful and exciting period of waiting for and watching the grass come up.

Choose a Good Mixture

Whether the grass will appear in spots or fairly evenly will depend a good deal on the seed mixture you have used, for most if not all of the grass seed that you buy is a composite of many grasses. The ideal lawn would be one of a single variety of grass, especially suited to the area on which it is growing, but expediency makes it nigh impossible to achieve this. Even the smallest lawn offers a variety of conditions in soil, light and shade and climate. To determine the right grass for each locality and circumstance requires more experimentation than the average home owner can or will undertake. This has been done and is constantly being done for him in federal and state experiment stations. It is to meet this great variety of conditions and offset the unknown and surprise element that the lawn grass seed mixture was established as the result of much study, the theory being that one or more of the several varieties will undoubtedly agree with the conditions of the locality and eventually "take possession."

A new lawn is a sort of nursery that must be watched and tended. Some of the grasses in the mixture are there only temporarily because they grow quickly or vigorously and act as guardians to grasses that are better but slower in growth. Meantime the weeds are being kept out and any grass—except crab grass—is better than weeds. That is why I personally like the little white Dutch clover; it nurses, guards and shades the young grass blades and yet makes room for them as they gradually spread their underground runners and grow into solid sod. To deal in detail with these many grass mixtures would lead us beyond the pale of this article, the intent of the above remarks being to discourage you from buying "any old" grass seed and to encourage you to explain the conditions of your soil and locality to a reliable seed dealer who has benefited from the many experiments made by experts and will pass these benefits on to you by selling you the proper mixture. It is generally agreed that a good proportion of Kentucky blue grass is desirable almost everywhere except in the American South, while the Rhode Island bent, the Red top and English rye are important and good component parts.

Lawn making requires patience and care and these should not be wasted by a poor foundation. Where the area is small the spade and rake can take the place of plow and harrow. The job is not as big as it looks. Furthermore, there is no time like the autumn for making or repairing a lawn. The competition with the weeds is practically eliminated and the fall rains are beneficial. In the next article we propose to discuss the subject of renovating and feeding a poor lawn and if possible to deal with the many places where grass simply won't grow and where ground covers will do much better and be more effective into the bargain.

[The next article on Lawns by Mr. Hans will be published next Tuesday.]

Courtesy of Hartman-Sanders Co. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DECORATIVE GARDEN GATE

Sometimes a Fence Is Just the Answer, and a Fence With an Arched Gate Such as This Can Serve a Twofold Purpose.

A tall lattice fence of good design, aided by skillful planting, will give the rear garden the seclusion necessary if it is to be used as an outdoor living room, and it is a charming background for flowers and shrubs.

A Sociably Minded House

Normandy Cottage Adapted to American Needs

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

IN DESIGNING for the Pictorial Review a cottage to be exhibited by John Wanamaker and now being shown in the New York store, the architect, Mr. Bernhardt E. Müller, evidently had in his thought three dominant social factors bound up with small-home ownership, and these have given to his architectural plan a particular flavor.

Preeminently, he felt it necessary to produce a house which people in moderate circumstances could pay for; because one of the ideas of home building is financial security. Second, he believed it important to encourage informal hospitality by conceiving a home which, despite the comparative smallness of its rooms and simplicity of its arrangements, would be attractive to guests as a setting for the human relationships expressed. It must be a house with an individuality—a house people would seek and remember.

Finally, he accepted the responsibility of placing hospitality and the daily domestic routine in their proper relationship to the larger life, by simplifying housekeeping processes without tarnishing the results.

Romance Supplants Formality

Pondering first the matter of economy, he decided that the American small-house architecture had much to learn from the gracious cottages of Europe. If, for instance, he could give to the American public a free rendering of the French chaumière, it would satisfy the desire to build beautifully but would not lead to extravagance. After tramping through the French countryside, therefore, he chose a Normandy model as the prototype of the cottage now on exhibition.

The use of hand-split shingles in uneven laminated groups is a pleasing interpretation of thatch. The walls are of weathered stucco and the half-timbering, shutters, doors and other exterior woodwork are hand-hewn and finished like oak, whose antique aspect is accentuated by wooden-peg joinery. A dormer window at one end arches a watchful eyebrow over a dove-cot and over a bell which tells a story, beginning, "Once upon a time I called the workers from the fields." A tiny dormer up in the center of the roof leans out on its elbows to welcome the approaching guest; and a gargoyle cranes its long neck toward the picket fence.

Who would not find this romantic architecture an overflowing compensation for stereotyped elegance?

Speaking Its Welcome

Hospitality in the small rooms called for by the plan, Mr. Müller decided, must be a matter of atmosphere and implications, somehow objectified. With a touch of genius, he decided to surprise the guest by a special welcome at the very outset, by having the front door bell play a chime—whose source one discovers later in some pipes which hang on the staircase. "Hurry in, hurry in!" they seem to say. The door opens directly into the living room. No delays allowed! And from one end the great fireplace calls the guest to draw up the settee and sit down. It has hung its kettle on the crane over the crackling logs, and in a compartment under the recessed window lie, neatly and ornamentally, more logs potentially full of more crackling.

The wide oak boards on the floor are antiqued and wood-pegged, and a hooked rug with a chintz pattern is laid upon them. The walls appear to be faded plaster, as they would be in Normandy, but here they are of craftex. An occasional flower motif molded into the texture breaks the surface whimsically. The furniture is of the style that obtained in the provinces at the time of Louis XV, and how different it is from the palatial styles which we name Louis Quinze! It is built of Breton beech, which is lighter than walnut and has a tone slightly different from maple. The windows, made lovely by stained and leaded glass, are curtained with homespun in rose-henna. The upholstery is rough tapestry. A baby grand player-piano salutes the eighteenth century with a twentieth century tunefulness and stimulates sociability with an invitation to song and dance. This room is air-conditioned by cooling units.

Beyond a dropped ceiling beam, the room evolves into a dining alcove which adds 9 feet and 6 inches to the total length of the double room. Furnished with oak and set out with homespun, pewter and Quimper ware, it sustains the tradition.

It is a captivating house, a house with conversation bubbling out of its quaint, clever, provocative individuality. What guest could fail to enjoy and recall it?

Good Work With Little Labor

Because the human skill loves to blend and sublimate the fruits of the field and offer them up in complicated versions to family and guests, the kitchen has become one of the important seats of hospitality. But it must be kept in its place, important indeed, but not all-in-all. The promise of ease is conveyed as one passes into it from the dining room, for a concealed photo-electric "eye" perceives one's approaching shadow, conveys the news to a collaborating cell, and, behold, the intervening doors open without manual intervention, allowing one to pass through, tray and all. Then, after a moment or so they close again.

The kitchen is, of course, planned for economy of footsteps. All the electric contrivances work with the efficiency of robots. The stove, if so directed, shuts itself off when the meal is cooked. A dishwasher built into a sunken compartment of the metal sink whirls and dashes its soapsuds and finally dries the clean dishes.

Beyond the kitchen is a bedroom furnished with French provincial pieces of fruitwood, which, however, conform to twentieth century ideas of comfort. The pinkish-tan of the contiguous bathroom, the Persian-brown fixtures and chromium fittings make no gesture toward Normandy.

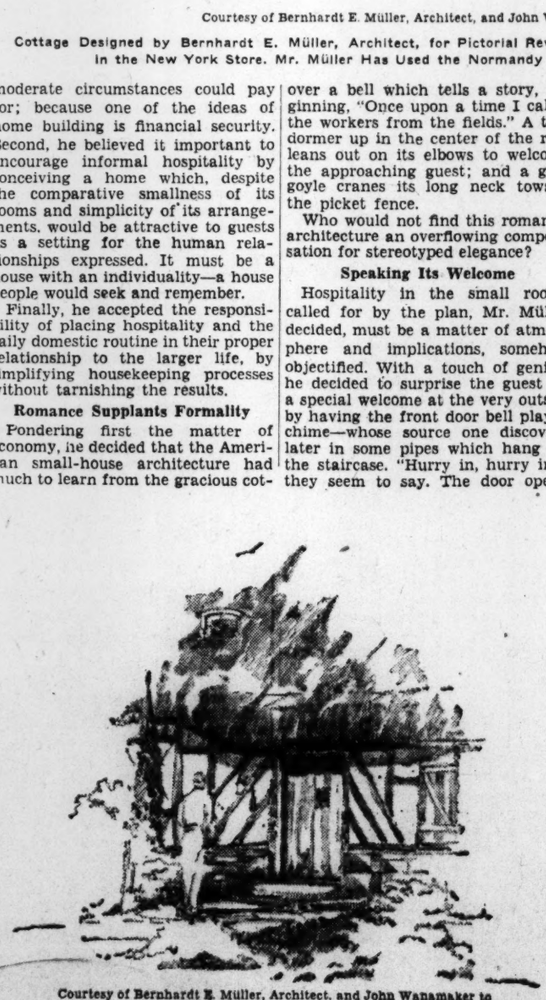
The rooms described complete the layout of the first floor.

Upstairs is a charming nursery; a man's room delightfully tucked under the sloping roof and looking out through the deep dormer but kept at a comfortable temperature by air-conditioning; another bathroom, and extensive storage space.

The house is one which gives much and demands little in comparison. It is reasonable to build, picturesque in aspect, hospitable in design and easy to maintain.

Courtesy of Bernhardt E. Müller, Architect, and John Wanamaker to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cottage Designed by Bernhardt E. Müller, Architect, for Pictorial Review and Exhibited by John Wanamaker in the New York Store. Mr. Müller Has Used the Normandy Cottage for His Inspiration.



Courtesy of Bernhardt E. Müller, Architect, and John Wanamaker to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Entrance Detail of Normandy Cottage Designed by Bernhardt E. Müller, Architect.

Hardy Annuals To Plant Now

THE hardy annuals, those whose seeds withstand the cold of our winters, are a very useful class which includes some of the most charming and effective species. Annuals of this type should be sown in the autumn, and as a result of this head start will bloom very early the following summer.

Poppies and cornflowers will often form sturdy rosettes of foliage which persist through the winter, to flower as early as the latter part of May in the latitude of southern New England. This characteristic makes these two annuals useful for screening the fading of the tulips and other spring flowering bulbs. In some situations the dwarf snapdragon, too, will behave in the same way. Poppies, because of fleeting bloom and inability to stand transplanting, are difficult to use in the average small garden. Where there is room, a large mass of poppies might be allowed to establish themselves in some out-of-the-way corner. Large masses of Shirley poppies are especially beautiful, both for texture and color. If poppies are given the advantage of fall planting they will reach their height of bloom early in July.

The snow-on-the-mountain (Euphorbia Marginata), is a showy annual from mid-July until frost, and once sown will become thoroughly at home through self-sowing. The straight stem branches at the top to form a flat-topped plant, and the topmost foliage is widely margined with white. The plant withstands the severest drought. Snow-on-the-mountain is charming as a foil for the bright orange of African marigold, or for scarlet sage. It is best to sow the plant where it is to grow.

The cosmos is a hardy annual, and plants from seeds sown in the autumn will bloom quite early. Another hardy annual is the fragrant Nicotiana affinis, the white variety of which is a most effective evening flowering plant. The variety sylvestris bears white tubular flowers which remain open all day. The plant is a very stately one, especially suitable as a specimen plant. Petunias transplant so easily that every gardener should have a reserve supply.

Sweet peas attain their best growth during cool weather. Therefore it is advisable to plant the seeds in autumn so that growth can begin in earliest spring. If, due to prolonged warmth in the fall, the seeds should sprout, a light covering should be applied for winter protection. With this treatment the flowers will appear early enough to escape the heat and dry weather of summer. To insure success with fall sowing it is necessary to procure fresh seeds. Seeds ripened the summer just passed should be used.

'My Garden Hobby'

Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:

In the busy Back Bay district where rows of red brick apartments show only a strip of grass and an occasional bright window box in front to speak the tenant's love of the beautiful, some enterprising women have converted the back yards into beauty spots. These back yards were for the most part barren, tightly packed beds of cinders, but the women went to work to change this barren, unyielding soil, adding rich dirt and fertilizers until the gardens yielded a bountiful crop of summer flowers. In one garden there are cheery marigolds and variegated coleus, pink and purple petunias, gay morning glories and graceful fuchsias. Attractive stepping stones mark a path through the grass to the flower beds. In another there are dahlias, golden glow, cardinal climber, zinnias, asters, sweet alyssum, salvia and chrysanthemums. Climbing vines over trellises add much to this garden. In still another a lovely scarlet runner bean vine is encouraged to twine itself over a wire fence, greeting many passers-by Here also is a wealth of fragrance and bloom in summer plants. Many of the tenants have added their bit by supplying plants, and all are privileged to enjoy the fragrance and beauty of these community gardens.

A vacant lot across the alleyway has also been made to lend its share of beauty. One day in the early spring three women, with their rakes and spades, proceeded to clean this vacant lot, and now it is a mass of lovely tansy. (Miss) E. H. S.

* * *

Ham, Surrey, Eng.

Dear Friends:

In a letter to the garden hobby page, a lady laid stress on the fact that the glory of the garden was in sharing and most gardeners will agree that there is nothing more enjoyable than filling a friend's arms with flowers. Until picking such a bouquet for a friend the other day we had not realized that there were so many different kinds of flowers open in our domain. A vaseful of sweet peas or nasturtiums in the office gives pleasure to a great many people, not only with their fragrance and color but because they inspire numerous conversations, discussions and reminiscences among enthusiastic amateur gardeners and garden lovers.

The generous and sociable nature of gardens themselves is particularly noticeable along railways. A track running about 14 miles out from the City of London may be given as an instance of this. First of all on our way to London we pass through the country where gardens almost meet the railway lines and the traveler has every opportunity to enjoy the daisies and roses, smooth lawns and quaint bird baths, and compare with unending interest the variety and originality of each delightful picture.

Gradually, however, these become more and more restricted, until they finally give place to tiny back yards filled with dustbins and outhouses and depicting a scene that is only too common in every city. Suddenly our flagging interest is stimulated: one brave person has asserted his independence and holds aloft the banner of defiance to laws of space, time, atmosphere and usage. A tiny garden not more than 10 feet by 20 feet in area is smiling up at us, radiant with marigolds, rambler roses and grass plot. Farther along the line an even smaller space supplies all the qualities of a garden room furnished with an asphalt square surrounded by a herbaceous border of delphiniums, goldenrod and michaelmas daisies. In another yard a rambler rose is spreading a georgeous red and green cloak over the untidy roof of a shed, and a solitary lily in a pot takes up the burden of the song and tosses it aloft to the gay little window boxes.

The chief glory of the railway track, however, shines forth from the spare ground along its banks. At the beginning of the journey one or two large tracts are turned into allotments where the orderliness of growing vegetables finds full play in the contrasts of blue-green young cabbages against dark yellow-green potato plants, screens of scarlet runners above mint forming a hedge round young lettuces, while some devotee has interceded with a large bed of madonna lilies and another has turned his plot into a bed of roses which glows among the vegetables like a ruby. As the houses creep up to the lines the spare ground necessarily becomes very limited but the allotments continue until the last, although in some places there is scarcely room for one section. Here, also, are sections devoted entirely to flowers such as marguerites and carnations and roses.

Where the allotments cease the station gardens begin, and these are a constant source of enjoyment and wondering admiration. One station has reserved the high bank at the back of one half of the platform for planting and here we gaze upon a gay picture which changes with each season. Another has a double tiered bed beautifully kept, which commences to grace the station with blooms in early spring, first with daffodils, then irises, and continues through the summer with lupines and delphiniums, at present boasting a splendid row of hollyhocks with a border of yellow calceolarias. The only ground which one station can spare is at the entrance to a tunnel. Here, between the lines, with tall slate-colored walls frowning down on every side is an exquisite little garden. A tiny crescent-shaped grass plot round the curve of which are planted pink snapdragons and behind these an orderly border of goldenrod. A debonair bed of nasturtiums clusters perkily at the foot of the entrance to the tunnel contrasting picturesquely with the blackness within. One diamond-shaped mound covered with bright green grass and surmounted with a bed of vivid red geraniums, the whole surrounded with white curved tiling, renders a really astounding effect especially when the eye travels from this to the tall smoking chimneys near by. A similar bed in another station is at present planted with double orange-beige dahlias and gladiolas.

The embankments along the line are planted with varieties of shrubs such as lilac, syringa, mountain ash, rose of sharon which as I write this is in bloom, with clumps of hollyhocks grouped informally between. At the top of a very high grass bank a flower bed is dug in the shape of three very large scallops. Variegated wallflowers grew here in the spring and now it is planted with snapdragons and hollyhocks, making a very pretty color scheme in reds, pinks and white.

Thus the unselfish labor of the railwaymen has overcome tremendous obstacles and changed the whole aspect of the journey from ugliness and dullness to beauty and variety, giving pleasure to thousands of people daily.

This letter would not be complete, however, without giving thanks to the garden hobbyists who are joining in another form of sharing through their letters to the garden page. (Mrs.) L. G. J.

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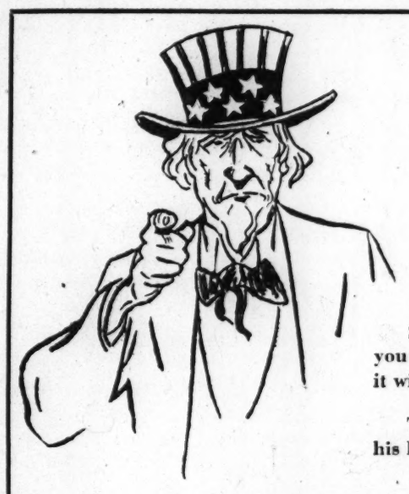

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Hobbies of Business Men Result in Unusual Contacts

Radio 'Hams,' Amateur Gardeners, Musicians, Aquarists and Puzzle Makers Draw No Social Distinctions in Their Intimate Fraternities

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AN AGGRESSIVE young fellow in a checked suit and a quiet man with a blue and white carvat are absorbed in conversation. What has brought these two together? One has obviously stepped out of the sporting world, the other from the bank director's office.

Their heads together, they are oblivious of the group of men gathering about them for a club meeting, in Chicago. The others pay no attention to this strange couple, who go on talking.

"Well, well, well," the man with the blue and white cravat is murmuring. "It's a surprise to me."

"Yes, sir!" the other continues, pounding his hand with his fist. "Give me class B modulation every time. I tell you, I never could modulate 100 per cent until I went out for class B. Then did I get output? Oh, baby!"

Radio Their Bond

As the meeting gets under way it becomes apparent who these odd companions are. One is, as we thought, a banker, the other an automobile race driver. Radio is their bond. They are both inveterate "hams," or broadcasting amateurs, who for years have made private transmission and reception of radio messages a hobby. The race driver, who sells automobile tires in the off season, carries a portable transmitter with him so that he can send reports to his office by air. The banker has a fine one in his home. The two have "worked" each other and became friends over the air before they met in the club.

Their comradeship is not unusual. Amateur radio clubs all over the country bring together business men of many types as well as the younger generation of "hams." Some started this hobby as boys, before the war, when radio was not yet commercialized, and they have never lost their early enthusiasm. Others are newcomers. Many of them got acquainted "on the air" and never stopped to wonder whether the wireless acquaintance were young or old, prominent or obscure. They simply knew each other by call numbers, W-9CCL, W-1QP and the like. When they meet in clubs or conventions they learn each other's names and occupations, but it doesn't make any difference. The one absorbing topic is radio. "Did you ever work PY-3FS in South America?" "What's been your experience with hysteresis losses?"

Amateur radio is just one of the many hobbies pursued by the little-understood American business man in his leisure moments. These activity clubs show him in a new light as a whimsical fellow, so interested in a hobby that he can easily forget social differences and find keen enjoyment with men from many different walks of life.

Business and Art Clubs

Business men's art clubs in a number of cities cause unusual friendships to spring up. To be eligible to one of these clubs a man must be interested in learning to paint, that's all. Clerks and business executives grow intimate here as they work with brush and palette to express a long-suppressed artistic impulse. Weekend sketching trips to the country give them a chance to become real friends.

Business men's orchestras are equally democratic. One Chicago merchant keeps a few musical instruments in his impressive downtown office so he can put in spare moments practicing. When rehearsals of the orchestra start, he is boyishly happy in forgetting his importance in the business world to work on equal terms with bookkeepers and salesmen who may perhaps be his superiors in this musical organization.

Another group of business men in a mid-western city arrange to meet at luncheon once a month to compare notes on their dahlias, "glads" and roses. These are the amateur gardeners. They never run out of conversation when they get together. Those whose garden hobbies are similar find particular delight in chummy talks. A city mail carrier and a manufacturer who lives in a smart suburb are both keen about primroses, and the luncheon hour is much too short for them.

A certain big-city attorney has a goldfish bowl in his office. His clients probably think it just so much office scenery, but they are mistaken. The fish are not gold fish, they are guppies, and Lawyer W—— makes them an exciting hobby. Once a month he goes to a meeting, too. There he will meet other aquarists and how they will talk! They won't think Lawyer W—— queer for spending his spare cash buying strange fish, nor will they think it odd that he turn his best legal talent to arguing with them the case for blue bottoms for home aquaria.

Canary Bird Breeding

At conventions business men hobbyists are in their element. To forget for a time unemployment insurance, stabilization of production and the like, and devote themselves to discussions of the problems of coin collecting, canary bird breeding or puzzle making is better than a week at a resort for these men.

The Inland Bird Banders' convention is one of this sort. A successful real estate man acted as chairman at a recent meeting. He didn't bother about minutes or elections or any other red tape, knowing that his fellow members came to Chicago just to have some good heart-to-heart talks about their bird studies. Some read papers, in which were distilled the results of many solitary hours of observation of their winged friends. Others talked extemporaneously. A manager of a business college gave valuable advice about keeping records of bird migrations. When the convention adjourned for meals the discussions didn't stop at all; they were merely transferred to the restaurant tables, where professor and promoter found each other engrossing company.

Like the other groups, the bird banders included men and women from many social and business strata. Artificial social distinctions are not observed in these intimate fraternities. If you're a bird bander, that's enough of an introduction, and the same goes if you're a "ham," a puzzler, an aquarist, a manuscript collector, or a hobbyist of any other kind. May the hobby clubs increase!

League Seeks Another Sir Eric

★ ★ ★

Deputy Avenol of France Leads List; Choice of American Considered Unlikely

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Since the first secretary-general of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond, has resigned—though he may stay in office until the conclusion of the Disarmament Conference—there is much talk in diplomatic circles of his successor. Although the League Council is doubtless free to choose, and the League Assembly free to approve or disapprove, there has long been an understanding that following the British secretary there should be a French secretary.

The obvious nomination is that of M. Joseph Avenol, who is the brilliant second of Sir Eric. He has acted as deputy with real distinction. Of course, he has had few opportunities of showing whether he possesses initiative and those dynamic qualities which are desirable in the highest permanent officials of the League. Sir Eric undoubtedly exercised considerable authority, and it may well be that even more authority will be required in the coming years.

There are objections, too, on the ground that M. Avenol is a Frenchman. Whatever was understood, there are critics who are ready to seize on every scrap of evidence that might convict the League of being Anglo-French. The suggestion is unjustified, for Sir Eric has been quite impartial, and moreover has trained up a staff of internationally minded men, who do not serve their particular country, but who serve the League.

* * *

No thanks can be too great to the man who brought the League of Nations into practical being. The work of organization was tremendous. But there is such a thing as overorganization, and care must be taken to prevent the League from developing into a bureaucracy.

When Sir Eric was appointed to the League in 1919, a Frenchman—M. Albert Thomas—was appointed director of the International Labor Bureau. M. Thomas was succeeded by his assistant, an Englishman, Mr. Harold Butler. It is felt that the balance will be kept even by the appointment of a Frenchman to the chief post in the League.

Nevertheless it would be well to lay down a rule which would assure the rotation of the principal posts. The Germans, the Italians, the so-called neutrals and representatives of smaller countries should be certain in turn of occupying these posts. Definite promises should be made and perhaps a time limit should be set. There was no such time limit in the case of Sir Eric Drummond, but it is now necessary to show that no nation can hope to command the principal post for more than a certain number of years.

* * *

There have been various names put forward. It was even discussed whether an American would not be a good choice. Undoubtedly there is much to commend the appointment of an American. He would not arouse any national jealousies. But it would be anomalous to bring in the United States by this side door. Since his country is not a member of the League, an American would be in an invidious position. His presence might be taken as a reflection on the other nations which are members of the League.

Neutral nations—such as Holland—and smaller nations—such as Czechoslovakia—have also been favored. Señor Salvador de Madariaga, who has lately played a conspicuous part in the activities of the League (after earlier occupying an official post) has put in a powerful plea for Spain as an international mediator, because Spain has renounced its old imperial ambitions; and it is not surprising therefore that he has himself been mentioned. So has Dr. Eduard Beneš, who has been, perhaps, the most consistent worker at Geneva of all the foreign ministers. Indeed, I have heard at least a dozen proposals; but I have likewise heard strong objections to them all.

Radio Borrows From the Theater

★ ★ ★

Ed Wynn Packs Tempo and Laughs of Whole Theater Performance Into Half-Hour Program

★ ★ ★

REALIZATION that the theater at last has actually joined hands with radio broadcasting occurs with the attending of one of Ed Wynn's Texaco Fire Chief broadcasts on Tuesday evenings over the National Broadcasting Company's WEA- chain. "Theater" begins when you are seated in the NBC's Times Square theater studio at Forty-second and Broadway and Louis Witten, representing the sponsor, comes out before the curtain and pleasantly orders everybody to disobey the rules of conduct previously laid down for visitors to this particular radio studio. The famous "glass curtain," he says, will not be rung down when this broadcast begins. Here one is to laugh and applaud just as he would in any theater.

And you begin to see the secret of the popularity of this program! Theater "atmosphere," which would ordinarily be shut out if the glass curtain was lowered, becomes intensely real under the expert craft of Ed Wynn. It is what caused "Johnny" Johnstone, press relations manager of the NBC, to predict weeks before the first broadcast that Mr. Wynn would be what is called in theatrical parlance a "wow."

The draped curtains part revealing two gasoline pumps of the sponsor on both sides of the stage, a conductor's desk, flanked by two microphones, at the center front, and another microphone slightly to the left. The announcer's control box stands in front of Mr. John Holbrook, NBC announcer, to the extreme left, while the orchestra is arranged backstage, Don Voorhees on the podium, with a double male quartet seated at the right front.

Suddenly Mr. Holbrook holds up his hand. Control is about to be shifted to the studio. There is a "just-before-curtain" tenseness through the house. Then he waves his hand to the corner and the siren and alarm bell signature of the broadcast goes off. Louis Witten steps to the single microphone in front, gives the opening announcements. As he introduces Mr. McNamee, a trombonist in the band stands up and reproduces the zanylike laugh of Mr. Wynn on his instrument. Mr. McNamee comes running on stage, script in hand, takes his bow, and stations himself in front of the single microphone. Mr. Wynn is announced, the trombonist repeats his laugh and Mr. Wynn comes running on in his ludicrous costume, taking up his position at the desk in front. Before Mr. Wynn opens his mouth the stage is set for laughter when the audience sees his costume.

Enthusiasm is the keynote of the broadcast. Everybody seems to catch it at once. Faces light up all over the house at the sight of Mr. Wynn. The band and quartet, ordinarily the most solemn of principals in a program, become animated. It is a quality which causes Graham McNamee, the straightest of "straight" men, to forget his script and come back at Mr. Wynn for his pronunciation of "Shopespeare" for Shakespeare in a previous program when Mr. Wynn taunts him for "gasaloon," a previous slip of the tongue. Mr. Wynn finishes the scene and a "gag" song title leads into the first music cue. Mr. Wynn and Mr. McNamee run off stage, the former to change the upper half of his costume, while Mr. Witten advances solemnly down front and changes the script for the next scene.

Musical comedy routine is the pattern of the program. When the music nears its end Mr. Voorhees waves on the two principals. And then the advertising. The serious note of commerce is out of place here, so Mr. Wynn heckles Mr. McNamee with "Is that so," "Fancy that," and other small remarks at each advertising pronouncement. Thus, a point where the tempo of the program might be slowed down, and audience interest drop, is neatly avoided.

To Mr. Wynn, comedy, paradoxically, is a serious business. Backstage, he picks up a manuscript and ruffles its pages. "Fifty 'gags' are my rule in every broadcast," Mr. Wynn says. "There must be a 'point' or 'gag' in every two lines of the script." Running his finger down the script he pointed out 26 lines with 13 "gags." Why 50? "The average funny radio program," Mr. Wynn says, "does not contain over eight or nine jokes, probably picked because someone thought that those particular jokes were funny. I'm not conceited enough to think I can please a nation-wide audience with eight, so I give 50. At least one of these jokes, I think, will go over with everybody. Therefore I feel reasonably satisfied with that number."

"My system," says Mr. Wynn, "in writing a program, is an exact formula. A collaborator works with me all the time, looking up from all sort of archives, even going back to the Middle Ages, for jokes. You remember my broadcast this evening was about the fat lady? I told my collaborator to look up all the 'fat' jokes he could find. These are typed on small cards and tacked up on the wall on a level with my eye. Then I call a stenographer in.

"I walk up and down the line of cards dictating my program. As I come to an appropriate joke I put it in. As the jokes are all on the same theme, putting the program together becomes, in time, quite simple."

Louis Witten shows us his own script with the time in minutes and seconds written along its side. "We have one of the most accurately timed programs on the air," says Mr. Witten, "but what of it? As expert as we have gotten in comedy we never know when a line which hadn't struck us as particularly funny is liable to tickle the audience for a half a minute. Put several of these unforeseen and unpredictable places in a manuscript and what happens to your split-second schedule? Then, too, Mr. Wynn is liable to 'ad lib,' throwing our schedule off again. We were five seconds late in finishing tonight.

As we leave the theater, Mr. Wynn is seen surrounded by a group so highly enthusiastic in their comments that a punster in the group suggests that Mr. Wynn form a corporation, since he already has the "yes" men. And that's how infectious Mr. Wynn is. He gets his "gags" out of life.

A. D. H.

ANTHRACITE WAGE CONFERENCES GO ON

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Conferences between anthracite operators in the north rest Pennsylvania fields and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America on the question of a cut in miners' wages entered their second week today as both groups gathered at the Anthracite Institute.

Tied up with the wage question are various considerations like taxation, living standards and mine operating costs, which, it is understood, have not been fully covered in the meetings held thus far.

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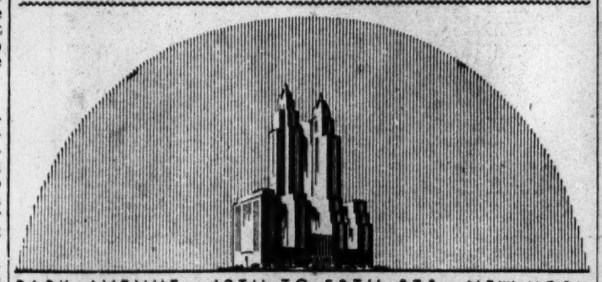

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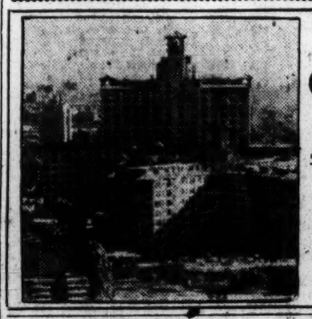

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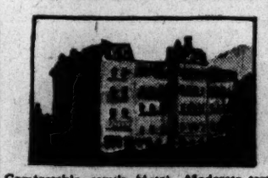

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Mauretania	Oct. 5
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1932

PRICES BREAK WIDE OPEN IN ACTIVE MARKET

Sweeping Decline Followed by Sharp Recovery—Close Steady

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—A sweeping decline in the stock market was checked in the middle of today's session, and sharp recovery accomplished in the late trading, amounting to some two-thirds of the extreme declines.

Losses of about 6 points in Santa Fe, Case and Consolidated Gas were reduced to about 2. A similar drop in North American was cut in half.

Loss of 6 in Union Pacific was virtually recovered. U. S. Steel dropped more than 4, then recovered 3.

The late tone was steady. The turnover was about 5,300,000 shares, the second largest of the year.

Market Needed Setback

A wide range of excuses for the setback was mentioned in brokerage quarters, political as well as economic, but the explanation most commonly offered in conservative banking quarters was that the market had gone ahead too fast, and needed correction of a top-heavy speculative situation.

At the day's low prices, the market had lost about one-third of the extreme rise from July to September. Chart readers explained that the market could lose perhaps half of the rise without exceeding the limits of what might prove to have been merely a technical reaction, although a loss of a third of an upswing might well constitute a good technical shakeout.

The severity of the decline of the last two days, brokers explained, partly reflected the fact that the market had recently become honeycombed with stop-loss orders. As it became apparent that a good shakedown was in the making, buyers stood aside, and the market sank so abruptly that these orders were touched off in large volume. Some brokers reported fair buying on the decline, although there was a notable tendency to await further news from business and industry. Within the next several weeks, the usual seasonal quickening of business should have reached its peak, and many traders chose to follow a watchful waiting policy.

Reaction in Bonds

The bond market suffered another severe relapse today and securities of all classes added from 1 to 5 or more points to their yesterday's recessions.

Speculative loans, as in the previous session, were the principal victims of the liquidating movement. The low-priced railroads, especially, were under pressure. At the same time higher grade bonds held their losses to around a point in most cases, and some industrial and utility obligations displayed resistance.

There was little in the trade or business news that could be blamed for the reaction. Some dealers believed that a substantial reaction had been long overdue.

Heaviest declines in the rails were recorded by some loans of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, M-K-T, Frisco and Chesapeake Corporation. Sales volume was the largest in early trading and there were some fair rallies later.

International Telephone bonds were under unusual pressure, losing around 7 points in the 4½s. Utility Power & Light 5½s dropped more than 4 points and weakness was shown by American & Foreign Power 5s, Warner Bros. 6s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Chile Copper 5s.

The Argentines were an exception in the foreign department, showing further rising tendencies on top of recent substantial gains. The Germans were easy, as were Kreuger & Toll 5s, French 7½s, British 5½s and Australian 5s. The United States Government list was moderately reactionary.

GRAIN VALUES HAVE GENERAL SETBACKS

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Despite late rallies with stocks and cotton, wheat prices averaged lower today. Buying on the part of houses with connections East helped to give a firmer undertone to wheat as trading closed, and there was a general disposition to look for a recovery after several days of successive declines. Reports of a European cartel negotiating for the purchase of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat from the United States Farm Board were construed as bullish.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid Asked		Bid Asked
Chase	43⅜ 45⅜	Manhattan	37¾ 39¾
City	58 60	Public	32½ 34½
Commercial	185 192	Textile	34 36
Fifth Av	1200 1300	Trade Bank	30 35
First, N. Y.	1720 1820	Yorkville	20 30
Lafayette	7½ 10½		

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid Asked		Bid Asked
Banca C I	146 154	Fulton	250
*Bankers	71 73	Guaranty	250
Bk NY & T	340 360	*Irving	27⅜ 29¾
Bronx	15 20	Kings Co	2000 2100
Brooklyn	200 215	Law T & G	68½ 73½
Cen Hanover	149 153	M'facturers	34½ 36½
Chemical	403⅜ 423⅜	New York	97 100
Corn Exch	72 75	Title Guar	51 54
County	18 21	Uni States	1540 1640
Empire	29½ 31½		

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid Asked		Last
First Nat	37½ 39½		Appraisal
Nat Shaw	31½ 33	Boston S D & T	280
Merchants	270 285	N Eng Trust	400
Second Nat	79 84	State St Trust	250

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid Asked		Bid Asked
Cent Repub	8½ 9½	Harris T&S	320 340
Cont Ill Bk	119 121½	Northern Tr	400 425
First Nat	218 223	Strauss Nat	60 65

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept 13	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	.68¾	.72⅝	.86½
Corn, 2 yellow	.43¾	.47⅜	.59⅞
Oats, 2 white	.29	.28¾	.35½
Flour	4.00	4.15	4.50
Beef, family	13.75	13.75	13.50
Pork	19.25	19.75	21.00
Cotton, Mid Up	.0565	.0595	.0760
Zinc	.0260	.0295	.0660
Iron	.0270	.0310	.0260
Steel, bil Pitt	13.84	13.35	16.86
Copper	26.00	28.00	29.00
Lead	.0614	.06	.0734
Rubber	.2475	.2512	.2550
Sugar	.0356	.0414	.0514
Lead	.0425	.0425	.0455
Print cloth	.0345	.0345	.0440

Closing Prices

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 13	Last Sept. 12
3	⅜		Abitibi Pow & P	400	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅝
9¼	1½		Abitibi pf	400	4⅜	4	4½	5
24½	15	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	20	20	20	
9½	2¾		Adams Express	4000	7	5⅝	6⅞	7½
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	1400	19¼	18	18	20⅛
13⅞	9½		Addressograph	1200	12⅜	11½	12½	13
4⅞	1¼		Advance Rumley	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
16½	4½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	8⅞	8⅜	8½	
63½	30½	4½	Air Reduction	7300	56½	52½	55½	57
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2100	10⅜	10¼	10½	10⅞
4	2		Albany PW Pap	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8	¾		Alleghany Corp	7500	2½	2	2⅜	2⅝
87⅜	42½		Allegh pf ww xxx	1400	3	2	2⅜	2⅝
15⅛	4		Allied Chem	1100	6	6	6	6
20½	12		Allis Chalmers	35100	79	75	77½	79½
15⅜	3½		Amerada	2500	10⅜	8	10	10⅜
22½	5		Am Ag Ch Del	1100	20¾	19½	20⅜	21½
47	28		Am Bank Note	400	11	9¾	10½	11½
23⅜	¼		Am Bank Note pf	1400	17½	15	16½	18½
9⅜	1		Am Beet Sugar	120	44¼	40	40	
17⅜	6½	.60	Am Brake Sh & F	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	2
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	200	71¼	71¼	71¼	
73½	29⅜	5*	Am Bronzeen	700	16¼	14	14	16¼
16	3⅜		Am Can	41100	54⅝	51	53½	77
50	16		Am Car & Fdry	4100	10⅝	8¾	9½	11⅝
26	7		Am Car & F pf	2200	30	25	25⅝	31
37⅜	18	3*	Am Chain pf	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	16
20¾	11		Am Chicle	1200	34	33½	33½	34
15¾	2¾		Am Com Alcohol	1300	23½	22	23	24½
15	2		Am Encaustic	400	12	11⅞	11⅞	12⅜
33	3¾		Am European	11400	9¾	7⅝	9½	10¼
38½	5		Am Hide & L	2100	16	15½	15½	18
21¼	2¾		Am Hide & L pf	1100	19	17	17	18
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	1200	13½	13	13½	14
1⅞	1		Am Home Prod	100	55	55	55	55⅜
21⅜	7⅝	2	Am Ice	1300	4⅛	4	4⅛	5½
3	2¼		Am International	2200	9½	9	9	10
3	1		Am La France	3100	8¾	7⅞	8	9¼
15⅛	3⅝		Am Locomotive	1100	9	8	8⅝	9¼
46⅜	19	7	Am Loco pf	200	36	33	33	37
9¼	1½		Am Metal	2600	6½	5½	6¼	6⅜
3½	6½		Am Metal 6½ pf	120	24	21	23	24
58	15¼	6	Am News	2000	24½	23½	23½	
49¾	10	5	Am Power & Lt	7700	12½	9⅝	11⅜	13¼
11½	3¼		Am P&L 6% pf	1400	42¼	39	39	47½
10½	3		Am P&L pf A	400	36¾	36¾	36¾	38
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Radiator	11000	9⅞	8	9¾	10¼
7	3		Am Rolling Mill	9300	13½	10⅜	12½	10
27½	5⅛	1.20	Am Safety Razor	1100	21	20½	20½	23
14½	3		Am Ship & Com	400	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
35¼	22	3	Am Smelt & Ref	14300	19	16	18⅜	19⅞
80	24	7	Am Steel Fdries	3400	13½	9½	9¾	10½
36¾	20	2½	Am Steel F pf	100	75	75	75	
34¼	13	2	Am Stores	400	33½	33½	33½	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Sugar Ref	1100	29¼	25	27	29¾
70	10½		Am Tel & Tel	51100	114	110⅜	113	114⅜
34½	10	2	Am Type F pf	40	30	25⅛	28½	30
31	11		Am Wat W&E	6200	26½	22⅜	26	28
39⅞	15½		Am WW&E pf	2600	24	21½	24	25⅜
6⅜	1¼		Am Woolen	1600	5	5⅜	6¼	7½
14⅜	3		Am Woolen pf	4100	32⅜	31	32	33
17⅞	3	1.20	Am Zinc Lead&S	1400	4½	4	4	4⅞
7	3¼	6	Anaconda Cop	13400	12¼	10	12	13
75	40	6½	Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	12
8½	1		Anchor Cap	100	12	11½	11½	12
15½	7		Anchor Cap pf	100	73	73	73	
38	8		Andes Copper	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
61	24		Archer Daniels	1400	14	13¼	13¼	14
21½	3		Archer Dan pf	10	92½	92½	92½	
13⅜	3½		Armour Del pf	200	45	45	45	
15¾	3½		Armour Ill A	1200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8	1	1	Armour Ill B	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
28½	11½	2	Armour Ill pf	400	11⅜	10½	11	12⅜
68	50	6½	Arnold Constable	200	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	3
21⅜	1		Art Metal Const	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11	3		Asso Apparel Ind	1200	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	2¼
34¼	20		Asso Dry Goods	900	8½	7	8½	8½
9	1¾		Asso Dry G 1pf	400	40	39	39	40½
86	36	5	Atchison T&SF	16500	53¾	48½	52¾	54⅝
44	9¾		Atl Coast Line	100	70	70	70	70
15½	6⅛		Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	31¼	26	31¼	32
25½	7½		Atl Refining	100	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	
151½	28¾		Atlas Powder	7400	18½	15	18⅜	18½
7	½	48	Auburn Auto	100	15	15	15	16
			Austin Nichols	22100	63½	48½	54½	62
			Aviation Corp Del	1200	6	4⅞	6	5¾

—B—

11⅞	2		Baldwin Loco	2700	8⅞	7	8⅞	8¾
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	25½
30⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	6100	16	13	15⅜	16⅛
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	1400	3½	3	3⅜	3⅝
55¼	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	03½	03½	30½	
94½	51		*Bangor & Ar pf	10	91	91	91	
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	20	16	16	16	
45½	16⅛		Barnsdall A	4500	6	5⅜	5⅞	6½
			BeatriceCream	1200	19	18	18	19½
83	28		3Beech-Nut Pack	100	41¾	40¼	40¼	
73¾	41		Belding Hem	3400	7	6¼	7	6⅞
24⅜	7¼		Bendix Aviation	740	12¾	10⅝	12	12⅞
65	7¼		Best & Co	1400	14	12	14	15
74	16¼		Bethlehem Steel	5900	23¼	18	23	24⅜
47¾	4⅝		Beth Steel pf	700	47¾	40	46½	49
53	31	4*	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	13⅜	12¾	13¼	14
43⅜	20	2	Bon Ami A	400	50	50	50	52½
13½	3⅞		Borden	9400	29⅝	28⅛	29⅜	29⅞
11¾	2¾		Borg Warner	3200	11	9¼	10⅝	11
50¼	11⅛		Briggs Mfg	1100	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	6⅞
78⅜	31½	6	Briggs & Strat	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Man T	6200	23⅞	21⅜	23½	24½
3			Brooklyn Un Gas	400	85	79	79	80¾
58	15¼	6	Bruns Terminal	300	1½	1½	1½	5¾
80	35	7	Bucyrus Erie	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13	2¼		Bucyrus E pf	10	70	70	70	
23¼	12		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	7¾	7¼	7¾	8
8	2¼		Budd Mfg	700	2	1⅝	1⅝	2
13¼	6¼	.80	Budd Wheel	1200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
23¾	3½		Bullard	100	5½	5	5½	6
85	12¼		Burroughs Add	3100	10¾	9½	10	11
7	1¼		Bush Terminal	100	5½	5½	5½	
85	12¼	7	Bush Term deb	80	18	18	18	21½
2	⅝		Bush T Bldgs pf	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
57⅛	13⅜		Butte Cop & Zinc	500	11	11	11	11
14½	7		Butterick	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
69	35¼	7	Byers pf	4400	18¼	15½	17⅜	18½

—C—

19	4¼		Calif Packing	1500	16	14⅜	14⅜	16
1⅛	⅛		Callahan Z & L	700	⅜	⅜	⅜	1
9¼	2½		Campbell W&C	400	5	5	5	
15	6	1.20	Calumet & Hecla	1000	5	4½	4⅝	5½
20⅝	7¼		Canada Dry	2000	12½	11¾	12¼	12⅝
23½	10⅛	1	Canadian Pacific	2000	16¼	14½	16¼	16⅜
9½	2⅛		Cannon Mills	600	19¾	19¾	19¾	
65¾	16¾		Capital Admin	500	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅜	1	2	Case Threshg	12700	53¼	48½	52¾	54¾
12⅜	1¼		Caterpillar Trac	1200	10¼	9¼	10	11
20¼	7⅜	1½	Celanese Corp	2500	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
15	3½		Central Aguirre	600	18	18	18	18
33⅜	1		Cerro de Pasco	11400	11	8	10	11¼
30	11½		Certain-Teed	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
20⅜	4⅞	2	Checker Cab Mfg	500	28⅛	28	28	29
39¼	9¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	600	15⅜	14	15	16
5⅜	1¼		Ches & Ohio	11000	22¾	20½	22¾	23½
15½	3½		Chi & Gt West	1800	4	3⅜	3⅜	4
61⅜	24		Chi & Gt W pf	2400	12½	11	11½	12½
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P	1300	2¾	2½	2½	3
14½	2		Chi Mil & St P pf	2000	4¾	4	4⅜	5
31	2½		Chi & N western	1600	9½	8⅞	9½	10¼
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	600	16	15¼	16	16
12	2½		Chi Pneu Tool pf	2700	5	4¼	5	5
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	1400	10¾	10½	10½	11
8	1½		Chi R&P 7%	14200	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	9¼
21	5	1	Childs Company	600	14¼	12¼	12¼	
28½	11⅛	2	Chrysler	400	6	6	6	6½
68	50	6½	City Ice & Fuel	45000	17	14¾	16¼	17¼
21⅜	1		City Ice & Fpf	2400	14	13¾	13¾	14½
4½	1		City Stores	2000	58	56¾	56¾	
22	10	1	City Stores A	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
31½	8	1	Cluett Peabody	50	3	3	3	
95	65	6	Colgate-Palm-P	300	15	15	15	16
107⅛	23½		Colg-Palm-P pf	15200	15¾	14¾	15¼	15⅞
47⅜	27⅜		Collins & Aikman	100	84	84	84	85
30	8		Colo Fuel & Ir	600	7	6¾	6¾	7½
20¼	4¼	1A	Colo & So 1pf	1200	9⅜	9½	9½	10¾
79⅞	40	6	Columbia Gas	10	23	23	23	
41⅜	13½	2	Columbia G pf A	14500	16	14⅜	15⅜	16¾
147⅜	4¼		Columbian Carb	400	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	
10	3⅜	.50	Columbia Pic Vic	12000	33⅜	30¼	32	34⅜
40	6½		Comm Credit	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	11
277⅛	107⅜	2	Comm Cred 1pf	700	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	6¼
79	55½	2	Comm Inv Tr	10	70½	70½	70½	
13¼	3½	60	Comm I Tr cv pf	1600	21½	20⅜	21½	22⅞
5⅛	1⅝		Comm Solvents	300	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
68½	27⅛	6	Comm Solv 6pf	55000	11¼	11	11	
12	6½	1	Comwlth &S 6pf	45000	4¼	3⅞	4	4¼
5⅜	1		Congoleum Nairn	200	62½	61	61	62½
11⅞	2¾		Consol Film Ind	300	3	3	3	3
69⅜	31½	4	Consol Film I pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Gas	12400	59⅛	56⅜	58¾	61⅝
9	4		Consol Laundries	1300	6½	5¾	6	6¾
11½	2⅞	6	Consol Oil	2300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8¼
15⅞	¼		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5½	5½	5½	
10	7⅞	8	Consol Textile	300	1	½	⅝	1
2½	⅜		Consol Oil ct	300	100½	100½	100½	
1½	¼		Container A	100	2	2	2	2
8	2⅞		Container B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
17⅜	1½		Cont Baking A	1200	6½	5½	5½	6¾
87¼	24⅞	6	Cont Baking B	1000	1⅛	1	1	1¼
34⅛	17⅜	2	Cont Baking pf	600	41	41	41	43
29¼	13⅞	3	Cont Can	20000	31½	29¾	30⅞	32⅜
7¼	2		Cont Diamond	8200	5⅜	5	5	5¾
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Diamond fb	33500	17¾	17¼	17½	18½
14½	3		Cont Insurance	1100	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
9½	3⅜		Cont Motors	1200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
53⅞	24¾	3	Cont Oil	12000	7½	6¾	7¼	7¾
129½	99½	7	Corn Products	11200	47½	44⅛	46½	46⅞
7	1½		Corn Prod pf	600	131½	131½	131½	
23	13½	2*	Coty	10200	5¼	4½	4⅝	5¼
15⅞	2¼		Cream of Wheat	6000	23	20	23	20¾
25	17⅜	2.70	Crosley Radio	700	4½	4½	4½	6
12⅜	1¼		Crown Cork & S	2000	11⅞	10⅞	11	11⅜
20¼	7⅜	1½	Crown Cork pf	1500	24¼	21½	21½	24½
15	3½		Crucible Steel	1400	15¾	15	15¾	
33⅜	1		Crucible Steel pf	20	24	24	24	22
30	11½		Cuba Co	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
20⅜	4⅞	2	Cuban Am Sug	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
9¾	2¾		Cuban Am S pf	10	22	22	22	22
30⅜	13⅞	1.50	Sudahy Packing	200	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
7	1		Curtis Publishing	20000	18¾	17½	18	18¾
4¾	1½		Curtis Pub pf	5200	75	73½	73½	75
74	49½	8	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
21	3½		Curtiss-Wright A	300	3½	3¼	3½	3¾
			Cushman 8%	20	65	65	65	
			Cutler Hammer	600	8½	8½	8½	10

—D—

9¼	1		Davison Chem	500	5¾	5⅜	5¾	
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1400	10	9¼	9¼	10
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	800	77½	77½	77½	82½
45¼	8½		Del Lack & W	12700	33½	28½	31¼	34½
7	1½		Denver R G pf	6300	6⅛	6	6	6¾
22	5¼	6	Detroit Edison	8200	92	90	90	94¾
15⅞	7		Devoe & Rey A	400	13½	13½	13½	14¼
25	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	1700	25	24⅛	24⅞	
11⅝	7⅛	1	Dome Mines	400	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11¾
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	2100	16	15¼	15⅞	6
45⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	10200	16	13¾	16	14½
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	42000	38¾	36½	37¾	39¼

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	21100	53¾	50	51¾	54½
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	400	7	7	7	7½
2	⅛		Eitingon Schild	2200	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1½
12½	2¼		Eitingon S pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	32500	21	18½	20½	21¾
14	3⅜		Elec & Mus Ind	13600	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅞
15⅜	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	25000	11¾	9⅜	11⅛	12⅜
55½	8⅝	6	Elec Pow & Lt pf	600	41	41	41	
25	4	1	El Pw&L 6% pf	12500	35	31	32	36½
51	16	5	Engineers Pub S	100	13¼	12¾	13¼	
11⅜	2		Engineers P S 5pf	3000	45¼	43	43	47½
10⅞	2⅜		Erie RR	13700	7¾	7¼	7¼	8½
7¼	2	2	Eureka Vacuum	1300	10	9	10	11

—F—

			Fairbanks pf	4	200	13¼	13¼	13¼
			Fairbanks Morse	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
			Fashion Park	200	1½	1½	1½	
			Fed Motor Tr	200	1½	1½	1½	
			Fed Screw W	200	3½	3½	3½	
			Fed Water Serv A	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
			Fidelity Phe F In	100	6¼	5¼	6	6¼
			Firestone T & R	1800	17⅞	16½	17	18½
			Firestone T& RpfA	300	59¾	59	59	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Sept. 13	Last Sept. 12
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	400	49¾	49	49¾	50⅞
2⅝	¾		Fisk Rubber	2700	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
2⅝	¾		Fisk Rub 1pf	360	1	⅞	1	⅞
8¼	2		Fisk R 1pf cv	100	1¼	1	1	1¼
15⅜	3		Follansbee B	400	5	4½	5	5
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Foster-Wheeler	4400	12	10	11½	12⅛
5⅞	1		Fourth Nat Inv	1200	18	17½	17½	19
26⅝	10	2	Fox Film A	1800	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
			Freeport Texas	3600	23	21½	22⅜	23½

—G—

17⅛	5¾		Gamewell	40	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
4⅜	¾		Gen Am Inv	1800	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¾
35⅜	9⅛		Gen Am Tk Car	9800	20⅞	18½	20	20¼
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	7200	10⅝	9	10⅛	11⅛
105¾	90	8	Gen Baking	4100	16	15	15⅞	16⅞
5	½		Gen Baking pf	10	105	105	105	
5	¼		Gen Bronze	200	3⅝	3½	3½	3¾
25¾	3¾		Gen Cable	2400	4	3¾	4	4
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Cable pf	210	20	18¾	20	19¾
11⅜	10⅜	.60	Gen Electric	64000	19	16¼	17⅜	18⅞
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Elec Sp	4100	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	11⅝
2½			Gen Foods	11200	30	28	28⅝	30¾
24¾	2	6	Gen Gas & E A	4900	13¼	11½	11½	2
30	5¼

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	86	86
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32	28
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	29½	25
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	18	15
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	91	91
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	40	36½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78⅝	78½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	69	69
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78¼	77⅞
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	76⅝	75
Amer Smelting 5s '47	93½	92¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	103⅞
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106⅝	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104	104
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101⅞	101½
Amer T&T 5s '65	101¾	101⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅞	106⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92½	92⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	82½	81½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	39	39
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77⅛	77⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71	71
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83½	83⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92	91⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¼	90⅝
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	88	88
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	30⅛	30
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	60	60
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	37¼	36¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	95	95
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83½	83½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	60½	60
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	64	60½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	38¼	35
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	51	48
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	70½	70⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct "48	91⅛	91⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	48	47½
Bangor &Aroos 4s '51	74½	74½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105¼	105¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105	105
Ben Ind oLan 6s '46	84½	84
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96	95¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	90	90
Boston & Maine 5s '55	72	71
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	15½	15½
Bklyn Ed 5s '52 E	105	104
Bklyn City 1st	70½	70⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102⅛	102⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85⅛	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	102¼	102
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	75⅛	75⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107	107
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	99⅝
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	100¼	100
Buff R & P 4½s '57	60	59
Buff R& P 5s gen '37	90	90
Bush Term con 5s '55	59½	59½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87⅞	87⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88	88
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93½	93½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93½	93½
Can North 4½s '35	97¾	97¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	103	102¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	70	68
Can Pacific 4½s '46	83½	83¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	80½	80
Can Pacific 5s '44	90½	90½
Can Pacific 5s '54	84½	84⅛
Cen District Tel 5s	104	104
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	29	27½
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	33	33
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72¼	72
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83½	83½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	86	86
Certainteed 5½s '48	45	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	62	60
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	85⅝	85⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93¾	93¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	102¼	101½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	84⅝	84⅝
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	85	85
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91	90⅛
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	18	15⅝
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	87	87
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51¼	50
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	31⅝	31½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	37	37
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	67½	67⅛
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	67½	67⅛
Chicago M&StP gen 4½s '89	66	66
Chicago M St&Pac adj 2000	11	9
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	30	28½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	25	22¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	69	68
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	85	85
Chicago Railway 5s '27	50	50
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	68	68
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	41	38
Chicago RIGP 4½s '52A	38	38
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	25	23
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	50¼	50
Chicago Ter H & SE in 5s '60	40	40
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98¼	98
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110⅛	110⅛
Chicago & W Indian 4s '52	70	70
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s'62	82	82
Chile Copper 5s '47	42½	39¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93	93
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	98¾	98⅜
Clec CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	60	60
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '7	56¼	56¼
Clev Nn Tekm 4½s '77	76	76
Clec Un Term 5s '73	77	77
Colonial Oil 6s '38	49	49
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	83	81¼
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	86¼	85½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	86½	86⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94¾
Con Gas 5s '57	99⅞	99⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	15	15
Con Gas 4½s '51	95¾	95
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¼	104⅛
Container Corp 5s ct '43	28	28
Container Corp 6s '46	45	45
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	86½	86⅛
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	66½	66⅛
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3⅛	3
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	27½	27½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84½	83¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95½	95
Den & Rio G con 4½s '36	48¼	49
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	47½	47½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	20½	19
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	26¾	26
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95⅜	94¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¼	102¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101½	101½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86	86
Duluth S Sh & Atl 5½s '37	28½	28⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101	101
Duquesne P&L 4½s '57 B	101½	101⅜
East Minn 4s	82	82
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75	74¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	42	42
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	44	44
Erie RR ref 5s '67	32	29
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	51	48½
Erie RR gen 5s '76	32	29½
Erie Gen Riv 6s "57	84	82
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99	99
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	49¼	49⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74	7	7
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '82	7½	7½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	97	96½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65	65
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	57	54½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	85½	85
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83½	82½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '33	100¼	100¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102¾	102½
Great Northern 4½s '61	83	83
Great Northern 4½s "77 E	60¼	60
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	69½	69½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	83¼	81¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '50	56	55½
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	90½	90½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	7	7
Houston Oil 5½s '40	58½	57¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	43	42
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	55¼	55
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86⅝	86
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Ill Central 4s '53	51½	51¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	63¼	63¼
Ill Central 4½s '66	43	38
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	48	45
Ind Limestone 6s '41	12	12
Ind Union Railway 5s A '65	92	92
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	50	48½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8⅝	8½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8⅝	8
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46¼	45½
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	16	16
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	60½	60½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	70	70
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	27½	27½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	32⅝	32½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	9	9
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	53⅛	53⅛
Int Paper 6s '55	28	27
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	42	42
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	40	35¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	47	40
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	43	37
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	82½	82½
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	50¾	50
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	62⅛	62⅛
Kn City P & L 4½s '51	98¼	98⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	63⅝	62
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87	86⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	87¼	87¼
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '36	65	64
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	78½	78½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	92	92
Lacledе Gas rfg 5s '34	90	90
Lacledе Gas 5½s '53 C	69½	69
Lacledе Gas 5½s D	66¼	66¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	7	7
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	62½	62½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	83	83
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85¼	85¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	35¼	32
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101⅛	101⅛
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	65	64
Manat Sug 1st 7½s '42	8½	7
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	25½	24½
Marion Steam B 6s	46	46
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	76	76
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	77	77
Meade 6s '45 ww	49	49
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97	97
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94¼	94
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	85	85
Mil StP & SSM 4s '38	49	49
Mo Ill 4s '80	29½	29½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	40	39
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	73¾	73⅝
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	21	17⅛
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	54	54
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	30½	28½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	28	28
Mo Pacific 5s R '80	30¼	30¼
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	30¾	28
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	19	17
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	8	7⅞
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75½	75½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51½	51½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	89⅛	89⅛
Nat Steel 5s	82½	80
Newberry 5½s	80½	80
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100	100
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	85	85
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	69	69½
N O T & M 5s B '54	35¼	35
N O T & M 5½s '54	37	37
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77	76
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	74	74
NYC&HR deb 4s '344	81¼	79
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	55½	53
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	54½	53
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	58¼	58
NYCHR cv 6s '35	74	72¼
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	71¼	71¼
NY Chi StL 4½s '78	24¾	22
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	29½	28¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	43½	42
NY Dock Co 5s '38	47½	47½
NY Edison 5s '51 C	104¾	104¾
NY Edison 5s '44	105	105
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112	111½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98¼	98
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	53⅞	53⅞
NY NH&H 4½s '67	67	67
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	87½	87½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	46½	46
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	55	55
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	100	100
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	98⅜	98⅜
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102¾	102
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	59⅞	59⅞
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	48½	45½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	99⅜	99
Niag Share 5½s '50	70	69
Norf & W div 4s '44	93¼	93
North Am Co 5s '61	87	86
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	86½	86
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	87½	87½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	88	87
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99½	99½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61	60¾
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84½	84½
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	81½	81½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	84	80
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103¾	103¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	100¼	100
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	100¾	100¾
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	22	22
Owens Ill Glass 5s	93½	93½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81	81
Otis Steel 6s '41	40	39
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	29	29
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	33	28
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	35	35
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	68	67½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	51	51
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90	89⅝
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92½	92½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	66⅛	65
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83⅝	83
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	77¼	77¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83¼	83
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90⅝	90½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100⅛	100⅛
Pere Marquette 4s '56	57	57
Pere Marquette 5s '56	55	53⅝
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	53	53
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	94	94
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	76⅛	75½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89	89
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94½	94
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102	102
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	56	54
Phil Railway 4s '37	24½	22
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	99
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	64⅞	63¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	35	33
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	59⅞	59⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4s	93¾	93¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
Pub Cvc E&G 4½s 1970	100¾	100¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	85	84¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	80	79
Purity Baking 5s '48	71	70¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	65¼	64½
Republic I&S rfg 6½s '53	63	63
Richfield O Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	23¾	23¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	59¾	57½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14	13
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12½	12⅛
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	96¼	96¼
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	4¼	4¼
Seabd AL 6s ct	1¼	1¼
Seabd AL 6s A ct	1¼	1¼
Seabd AL 6s	5	5
Seabd AL 6s ct	5	5
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	42	42
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85½	84½
Shell Union 5s '47	84½	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84¾	84½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	4	4
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s "38	94⅞	94⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97¾	97
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	75¾	75¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	80½	80½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	61	61
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	79¾	79¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	54½	52
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	56	54½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	70½	69½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	33	31
Southern Ry con 5s '94	77	77
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	43	39½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	45	45
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¼	96⅛
Tenn Copper 6s E '44	63	63
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	99¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	91¾	91¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	51	50
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	52¼	51
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	50¼	50¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	90	90
Third Ave 5s '37	90¼	90⅛
Thir Ave adj 5s '60	26½	26
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	97½	97½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101½	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	95	94⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	87½	85¾
Union Pacific 5s	100	100
US Rubber Co 5s '47	57	54¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	82¾	82
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	35¾	35
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	41	39½
Vanadium 5s '41	52	49¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	5⅝	5⅝
Va. El & Pow 5½s	99½	99⅛
Virginia Ry & Pow 5s B '62	94½	94
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	70	70
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	50½	50½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	11	10⅞
Walworth 6s '45	30	30
Warner Bros 6s '41	53	52½
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99¾
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	98	98
Western Pacific 6s B '46	39	37
Western Union R E 4½s '50	68	68
Western Union 5s '51	68	65¼
Western Union col 5s '38	84½	84½
Western Union 5s '60	68½	68½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	70	70
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	30	30
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	70	70
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	71	70

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep13	Sep12
3½s '47	101	100.30	100.31	100.30
1st 4¼s '47	102.12	102.11	102.11	102.12
4th 4¼s '38	103.5	103.3	103.3	103.6
US 3½s '55	98.24	98.16	98.16	98.21
US 3½s '49	98.6	98	98	98.4
US 3¾s '43 Mar	100.20	100.20	100.20	
US 3¾s '43 June	100.18	100.18	100.18	100.22
US 3¾s '47	100.18	100.17	100.18	100.22
US 3¾s '56	102.7	102.4	102.4	102.10
US 4s '54	104.12	104.10	104.10	104.8
US 4¼s '52	107.28	107.26	107.28	107.26
US 4¼s reg	107.16	107.16	107.16	
US 3½s reg	97.28	97.28	97.28	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi &P 5s '53	23¾	23½		
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	50½	50		
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	13½	13½		
Antioquia 7s A '45	14	14		
Argentine Gov 6s '62	44	43		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49	47½		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	48¾	48		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	48¾	48		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	48½	47⅜		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	48⅜	48⅜		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	48	48		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49	48		
Agentjne Gov 6s '58 B	48⅞	47½		
Australia 4½s '56	72⅜	72¼		
Australia 5s '55	70	70		
Australia 5s '57	79¼	78½		
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	41	41		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¼	91¼		
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49½	49½		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97¼	97¼		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99¾	99¼		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅞	104½		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104¾	104¾		
Berlin (City) 6s '58	37½	35½		
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	40¾	40¾		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	48¼	48		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	40½	47⅝		
Berlin Elec 6s '55	46½	43		
Boljvia (Rep) 7s '69	6¼	6		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8½	8		
Brazil (Can El Ry) 7s '52	16½	16½		
Bremen 7s '35	54	54		
Brisbane 5s '57	67⅝	67⅜		
Brisbane 5s '58	67⅜	67½		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	29⅜	29⅜		
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26½	26½		
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	39	39		
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	19½	19½		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98¼	98¼		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	85¾	85		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99⅜	99½		
Chile (Bank) 6⅜s '61	9½	9½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10½	10		
Chine (Rep) 6s '61	10¼	10¼		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	10¼	10¼		
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	12¾	12¾		
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	36½	36½		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	38½	38½		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	38	38		
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	24	24		
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27	27		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	14¾	14¾		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	75	74¾		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	86¾	86½		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	97½	97½		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	81¼	81		
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st 40	51	51		
Duke Price Power 6s 66	62¾	60		
Dutch El 6s 47	99¾	99¾		
Finnish A 6½s 54	62	62		
Frankfort 6½s 53	36¼	36¼		
French (Rep) 7s 49	115	115½		
French (Rep) 7½s 41	121½	121½		
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s 34	55	54¼		
German 7s 49	67¼	65¾		
Ger Cen Ag Bk 6s 38	47½	47½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July 60	45½	45		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct 60	46	44¾		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s 50	54½	54		
Germ Con Agr 6½s 58 rcts	36½	38¾		
Germ El Pow 6½s 53	47	46½		
Germ El Pow 6½s 50	46½	48½		
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101¾	104¼		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	73½	74¾		
New South Wales 5s '57	75	74½		
New South Wales 5s '58	74½	74½		
North German Lloyd 6s '47	42½	42½		
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	75	75		
Norway (King) 5½s '65	70½	72		
Norway (King) 6s '43	83½	83½		
Norway (King) 6s '44	82¾	82¾		
Norway (King) 6s '52	82¼	82		
Nuremberg 5s '52	35½	35½		
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	62½	61¼		
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	44	43		
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	65	54½		
Peru (Gov) 8s '60	9	9		
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	55½	55½		
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	10½	10		
Prussia 6s '52	39½	39		
Queensland (State) 7s '41	93½	93¾		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	48¾	47¾		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	48¾	47¾		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	48¾	47½		
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	39½	39½		
Rhinelbe 7s '46	40½	39¾		
Ruhr '48	43	43		
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	11	11		
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	10	10		
Rome (City) 6½s '52	79	79		
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	11¼	11¼		
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	53	53		
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	23	23		
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s "51	43¾	43½		
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	45½	44⅜		
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	33	33		
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	39½	38		
Sparta 4s	57	55		
Silesia Bk 6s '47	34¼	34½		
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	42¾	42¼		
Sydney 5½s '55	68	68		
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	95½	93		
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	45	45		
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38½	37½		
Talima (Dept) 7s '47	12¼	12⅛		
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105		
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	38¾	38⅛		
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	38	38		
Unterelbe 6s '53	42	41¼		
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	33	33		
Vienna 6s '52	58½	58½		
Warsaw 7s '58	40	40		
Westphalia El 6s '53	36	35		
Wurttemberg 7s '56	49	48		
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	48½	48½		

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:00
11 Alum Co Am	64¾	59½	59½
4 Alum Co Am pf (3)	64	63½	64
†33 Alum Ltd C war	6½	5½	6½
3 Am Beverage	7½	7½	7½
2 Am Cap pf	6¼	6	6
21 Am Cit P&LB	6¼	5¾	5¾
24 Am Cyan B	5¾	5¼	5¼
22 Am & Fgn P war	6½	6	6
12 Am Founders	1⅝	1½	1⅝
71 Am Gas & El (1a)	32¾	31	31½
3 Am Invest	3½	3	3
1 Am Invest war	1	1	1
3 Am Lt&T (2½)	21	20½	20½
27 Am Maracaibo

Local Classified
United States and Canada
For Other Classified Advertising See Page 10

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

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N. Y. C., 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive, quiet, outside, comfortable single; semi-private home; reasonable. Mornings, Cal. 5-0984.

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AMERICAN, 32 years, married, 7 years' experience in Cuba, speaks Spanish, experienced in auditing, accounting and sales executive work, wishes connection with established organization or as manufacturer's agent; foreign location preferred; go anywhere. Write J. D. FORBES, 140 Hope St., Ridgewood, N. J.

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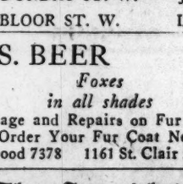

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First Class—Exclusively Vegetarian
Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts day and night service. Illustrated brochure from Hector Nicolls, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8. Tele. Western 7014

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LONDON, THE ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, Russell Sq.—Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed, breakfast & bath from 8/6. weekly from £3.13.6.

MORECAMBE. Hotel Metropole, Mrs. Waterfall—Splendidly situated, bay and mountain view; every comfort and convenience. CROSS COPP, Heysham Road. Phone 351.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—The Regent Private Residential Hotel; superior board residence, electric lighting, central heating; large garden. 55, 57, 59, Osborne Road. Jesmond. Telephone Jesmond 906.

PAIGNTON, DEVONSHIRE—Board residence; 1 minute sea; bathing from house; mid-day dinner; good cuisine; personal supervision; moderate terms. THE MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Colin Road. Marine Drive. Phone 67101.

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Sea front; comfortable rooms; excellent cooking from £2:2. BULL, 94, Marina. Phone 376.

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From 2½ gns. No extras.
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Proprietress: MRS. INGLIS

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EDINBURGH CRESCENT Private Hotel, 6 Coates Crescent—Central; garage; bed and breakfast 8/6, board 12/6 per day. MRS. FORBES. Phone 22780.

EDINBURGH, Melville Private Hotel, 15 Melville St.—Central; bed and breakfast 8/6, board 12/6 per day. MRS. MOLLISON. Tel. 213901.

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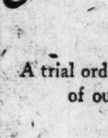
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Date Palm

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a time we would have if we were suddenly placed in a country where the date palm supplied us with the only means of obtaining food, clothing and shelter! Yet at one time all but a very few of the population of Fezzan in northern Africa were so fixed for more than nine months of the year. There practically all "lumber" is the wood of this tree, while the poorer classes live in huts made entirely of date palm leaves.

Just how important the date palm is to mankind can be reckoned by a glance at the list of its uses. In olden times it furnished in some regions the only material for manuscripts and even today it is popular with many. In addition to being used for some building purposes, it provides food for many animals and gives us such valuable products as starch, sugar, wax, fruit and oil. When growing in desert or dry places the presence of this tree is an indication that water is near, and thus the Israelites in their journey in the wilderness "came to Elim, where were twelve wells of water, and threescore and ten palm trees: and they encamped there by the waters" (Exodus 15: 27).

The palm of the Bible is the date palm or Phoenix dactylifera. Plants of this group are all characterized by tall, usually unbranched stems or "trunks," and pinnate or fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is a berry or drupe hanging in clusters. Solomon introduced many figures of this fruit into the carvings of the Temple according to references in I Kings and II Chronicles. The truth of these statements has recently been verified by Harvard archæological expeditions to Samaria, where many ivory carvings described in these accounts were brought to light.

Date palms were abundant in Palestine; and some cities were famous for large groves of them. Thus Jericho is referred to in Deuteronomy as the city of palm trees. In Hebrew the tree is known as the *Tamar* and we find this name applied to a city, probably because of trees near it. Cities of Hazezon-Tamar and Baal-Tamar are also mentioned.

From the Holy Land the region of the palm extends along the Tigris and Euphrates across to Palmyra and the Syrian coast of the Mediterranean across northern Africa to Morocco. The fruit of this tree was first introduced to Great Britain early in the seventeenth century, where it brought a high price. Today it is a common article in most every home and thousands of pounds of its fruit are exported from this region annually.

What They Say

Says Ford

"I told a famous writer who had criticized me and said he would have bought a Ford station wagon if I had not insisted on sobriety in our factories, that when I saw him willing to intrust his wife and children to a drinking chauffeur, I might consider trusting our works to a drinking staff."—*Henry Ford.*

Sunshine

"Those who bring sunshine into the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves."—*Sir James M. Barrie.*

In Lighter Vein

Opposite

The twins, who are 95, are the wonder of the village; visitors never fail to ask questions about them.

"And to what do they attribute their age?" a local bigwig was asked.

"One to the fact that he's an early riser, and the other to the fact that he isn't."—*Children's Newspaper.*

Competition

"It's strange that Mrs. Crabbe objected so strenuously to her married daughter bobbing her hair when she later did the same thing herself."

"Not so strange. Mrs. Crabbe said she wasn't going to have her daughter look young enough to be her granddaughter."—*Pathfinder.*

At the Shore

"Oh, sir, come quickly! They are giving your daughter artificial respiration!"

Mr. Newly Rich: "I never heard of such impertinence! As if I couldn't afford to pay for the genuine thing!"

Just a Scratch

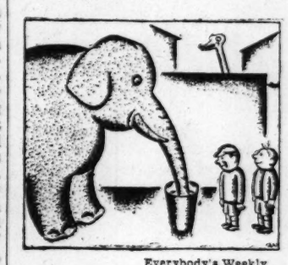
"So the movie star gave you her autograph?"

"Yes, she dented my fender when she backed in."

News

A headline reads: "Rich man pursued by outlaws."

It is no news, of course, to have him pursued by in-laws.



Everybody's Weekly

"Oo, Alf! Look at 'im fill 'is fountain pen!"

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

THERE is nothing which persevering effort and unceasing diligent care cannot overcome.—SENECA.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Capital of Iceland ("Subscriber") —Reykjavik is pronounced *Ray'-kya-veek* (first *a* as in *ace*, second as in sof*a*, *ee* as in *feet*; secondary stress on third syllable).

Boise ("Subscriber") — The name of the capital of Idaho is pronounced with two syllables, *Boy'-zay* (*a* as in *chaotic*).

Vase (Miss M. E., who says it seems to be *vase* in Chicago, *vaze* in Buffalo, *vahz* in New York, and *vawz* in Boston) — Well, Chicago has it; *vase*, to rime with *case*, is preferred. *Vaze* is runner-up in America, and *vahz* is undoubtedly preferred in British usage.

Tomato (Miss M. E., who says, "I am happy to find myself in accord with your rulings—Webster's—but I am sinfully disobedient on *tomay-toes*") — *To-may'-to* (first *o* as in obey, *a* as in *ace*, second *o* as in *old*) is preferred by Webster's; and, strangely enough, the dictionary is published in the very hotbed of *to-mah'-toze* (some Yankees even giving the *a* the short sound as in *hat*).

Here is a good word to experiment with. Does Webster's preference conflict with preponderant cultured usage? You are invited to send us a post card giving the prevailing cultured pronunciation in your locality. This means everybody!

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Tested and Found Friendly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Majorca, Spain

THERE came one day to a certain back yard a wild and disheveled stray cat. The housewife put out some milk which the cat lapped up ravenously and then rushed off again. After a day or two the cat came again and found outside some milk and other titbits. She quickly satisfied her hunger and then rushed off as before. She then came regularly about every other day, and always found her food and drink ready. She enjoyed the hospitality, but absolutely refused to make friends or even to let anybody approach her.

In the meantime the neighbors on the immediate right and left had taken notice and also put out food and drink for the cat on regular days.

Some while later the first one who befriended the cat went out one morning early and found on her front doorstep a kitten. She took in the little thing and fed it. During the day she told one of her neighbors of her find and this lady answered, "We also found a kitten on our front doorstep." They then went and called on the other neighbor and she also had received a like present.

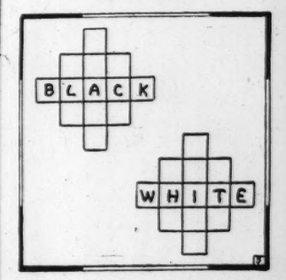
Then the three of them hunted for the mother cat, and after some days found her a little way off in an unused shed with one kitten—a little cripple. She had given her three treasures to her benefactors, and had kept the little distorted one for herself!

Brevities

London Opinion: An Arkansas doctor has been practicing in the same town 69 years. Imagine sending out bills in 1932 for services rendered in 1863.

Punch: Bagpipes were played during a Manchester girl's unsuccessful attempt to swim the Channel; but it does not appear that her failure was attributed to this cause.

Black and White Diamond Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

By filling in the words BLACK and WHITE vertically in the spaces, you will find only four blank squares in each diamond to be filled. See if you can fill these in so that the words read both horizontally and vertically.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Arithmetic Puzzle:

D equals 1; A, 2; Y, 3; I, 4; N, 5; K, 6; P, 7; E, 8, and T, 9.

The answer to the sum is 1368, as follows:

123
456
789
1368

A Window Transparency You Can Make

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

This basket of flowers will be a gay transparency, for you can use many colors in making it. Transfer the design to cardboard and cut away all the black parts. If you have a punch, use it in making the dots, otherwise you can use a pair of very small scissors. Back of these openings paste bits of colored tissue paper cut just a little larger than the opening. Use paste only on the edge. Make the basket and lines below of white, the leaves green, the berries red and the round flowers yellow. The lilies may be blue and red. Do not break the white connections between parts of the design.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

De-Balkanizing Europe

OSTENSIBLY the Stresa conference is merely a meeting of a committee charged with reporting to the European Union Commission at Geneva on the steps that should be taken to remove commercial and currency impediments to central and eastern European trade. The name does not do justice to the conference's possibilities. With the Lausanne agreement behind them, the delegates have an excellent opportunity of pushing the economic restoration of Europe another step forward.

The beginning must lie along the Danube. The financial panic from which the world is now recovering started in Vienna. It has left all the adjacent countries economically prostrate. This is of considerable moment to Germany and Italy as traders with the Succession States and to Britain and France as their financiers. Trade is fast shriveling to the vanishing point. Debts cannot be paid. But the danger of social disturbances coming on the heels of economic prostration along the Danube and spreading with the same rapidity as the financial panic is a greater reason for bestirring European statesmanship.

Such a portent last March persuaded M. André Tardieu, then Premier of France, to risk his political fortunes by suggesting a plan of relief for Danubia. He proposed that the Danubian states be asked to cut the tariffs existing between them by 10 per cent, abandon all import and export prohibitions, abolish exchange limitations, and possibly even establish a common currency; and that the outside states should permit the reform to be realized by waiving most-favored-nation treatment, or the clause in commercial treaties which provides for the sharing of tariff reductions.

On his part M. Tardieu promised to promote a French loan to the distressed countries. He made his first overture to London. Premier Ramsay MacDonald, immediately on receipt of it, broadened what were primarily intended to be Anglo-French conversations into a four-power conference, with Germany and Italy in attendance. The statesmen met in London in April. But, though the deliberations were widely heralded as the prelude to Lausanne, harmony could not survive even the discussion over procedure.

One trouble was that Germany, of all the great powers the greatest trader along the Danube, wished to be classified as a Danubian power. That is to say, it did not want to be left out in the cold in any mutual tariff arrangements. Italy, with not much less interest at stake, asked to be similarly regarded.

Common sense dictates an extension beyond strictly Danubian territory of any special privileges exchanged among the Danubian states. These states are predominantly agrarian. Any move to let down their tariff bars in favor of each other and to keep them up against the rest of the world would virtually let in nothing but each other's washing. That this is the Succession States' view is indicated in the arrangements which several of them, acting separately, have already made with Germany and Italy to facilitate commercial intercourse. But the fear of political aggrandizement following in the wake of a major system of trade preferences kept the four powers apart in the London discussions.

Since then certain critics have asserted that Germany would like to leave Danubia to its fate so that it might refashion a new Mittel-Europa out of the ruins. The charge betrays a forgetfulness of Germany's own trade problems. Germany, no less than Danubia, must have foreign outlets for its goods. Twelve per cent of its exports are already taken by the Succession States. Logically, therefore, any further mishap to economic conditions in that region would react harshly upon Germany.

If there were any need to disprove the charge against Germany, it has been disproved by the behavior of the German delegates at Stresa. According to the dispatches, they are seeing almost eye to eye with the French. This is an excellent omen. Through the Anglo-French accord reached at Lausanne, the British and the French are also much nearer to each other than they were in April. Italy, to be sure, does not seem so accommodating. However, the work in committee, which has just begun, will give the conference more scope to win agreement, enabling it to build a plan which can be produced at the world economic conference as an earnest of what can be done when a wide enough survey is brought to bear upon world exigencies. The task at Stresa is nothing less than the de-Balkanization of economic Europe.

More Meat on the Musical Menu

DESSERT alone makes poor fare—at the table, or at the concert. The number of American music lovers who would subscribe to this dictum is increasing, as was noted by the veteran Chicago conductor, Dr. Frederick A. Stock, as he directed the splendid orchestra in the Hollywood Bowl for two weeks recently.

Said Dr. Stock to those interviewing him upon his return to Chicago: "The trend of contemporary music is becoming more serious." He attributed the change to the more serious aspect of the times. Also, there were signs that the public had had enough of the oversaccharine fare of gay, light music so much in demand immediately following the war. "At the Hollywood Bowl," Dr. Stock declared, "the programs which were best attended were the most serious ones. We could not give the people anything too serious for them."

This seems significant. For at Hollywood, where 25,000 people sometimes gather in the big outdoor bowl for the symphonic programs, it might be expected that not-too-serious music would perhaps "go over" a bit better than, say, the three B's.

Reading between the lines of Dr. Stock's observations, might not one see a favorable portent regarding the future of American music? Might it not mean that the present era of storm and stress is just what American music needed, that it may again show the truth of Shakespeare's words about the uses of adversity?

Dr. Stock did not mean, of course, that American audiences want, or will be fed, all meat and no dessert. "I am still looking for some good novelties for this winter," he said. Nor would one wish for a nation of concert-goers who could appreciate nothing thinner than Bach, Beethoven and Brahms. However, those who know how much refreshment and mental enrichment as well as mere enjoyment may be derived from such music, will be glad to know that greater numbers are availing themselves of its benefits.

The Dollar Seeks Assurance

SOME day the American dollar will travel again into the Caribbean, and into those countries south of Panama, seeking safe employment. Past experiences are soon forgotten where high interest rates prevail. Arguments sufficiently attractive to draw new capital into Latin-American countries are bound to appear, for today it is widely believed that billions of additional dollars must journey south if dollars already invested are to be recovered.

The prospect of sending money after money is not particularly cheerful when figures show that between 1827 and 1927 Honduras was in default 92 per cent of the time, Guatemala 65 per cent, Nicaragua 52 per cent, El Salvador 36 per cent and Costa Rica 23 per cent; and to these defaults are to be added certain South American nations omitting interest payments on loans.

However, the hope that such defaults need not occur again, so far as the American investor is concerned, appears more and more justified as the establishment of an organization to study Latin-American economic and governmental conditions is more seriously considered.

The national incomes of Latin-American nations are derived largely from raw materials and, consequently, are subjected to wider fluctuations than are those highly industrialized countries turning out the finished product. The entire economic life of the southern nations revolves around money obtained from the disposal of raw materials in the world market. A severe drop in prices has repercussions in every phase of national economic activity.

That wealth unestimated waits the development of a vast area in the Latin-American republics is admitted. But restrictions and safeguards hitherto disregarded should hold within bounds the overoptimistic developer and the investors willing to trust their funds to his judgment. Equally does this restriction apply to governments previously too willing to issue bonds whenever a market could be found, regardless of the security back of the loans.

With a resumption of world business on the way, justice, both to investors and to Latin-American governments sincere in their purpose to promote industry and promptly meet obligations, demands some coöperative effort to assure to foreign exporters a reasonable freedom in the flow of international trade, and to foreign bondholders the receipt at regular intervals of returns on their investments.

Enlisting for Public Service

DURING his travels in the United States, Herbert Spencer noted an absence of "righteous indignation." He was thinking of the easy acceptance of boss-ridden and machine-controlled cities where the processes of government were commercialized. Had he witnessed the long fight in New York which has culminated in Mayor James J. Walker's resignation, he might have changed his opinion. Indignation was at the root of it. Carried forward by a handful of citizens, it had the good fortune to enlist to its service a zealous knight in Judge Samuel Seabury, who provided the momentum which awoke hitherto inarticulate New Yorkers to the wrongs committed in their midst.

Good government has never been as much of a concern in American as in European municipalities. The reason is not far to seek. Till recently the pioneering work of "internal imperialism" engaged the entire energies of the most enterprising and left them with little time and inclination to devote to politics. If citizens saw an inefficiency they would not have tolerated in their private business, why that, as one American political philosopher says, was the price of democracy, a facile connection which, with notable exceptions, American communities accepted. Only where glaring corruption exposed itself would the people rise in their wrath and expel those who had betrayed their trust. Then they went back to their private preoccupations until a fresh case demanded attention.

The last frontier has now been won. And young Americans, their energies turned in other directions, are beginning to challenge the monopoly on municipal government hitherto held without question by professional politicians. Look at the group of young lawyers fresh from the colleges and law schools who with "a fine enthusiasm, a courage unexcelled, unbounded loyalty, and devotion to the ideals they have attempted to serve," rallied around Judge Seabury and "deviled" for him unweariedly for so many months. Other young men with forbears famous in finance and industry are invading the domain of national politics in increasing numbers.

In a recent address at Harvard, Judge Seabury sought to encourage this trend. "If we are to succeed under our form of government," he declared, "the preservation of an interest in public affairs must constitute a paramount loyalty. It is a loyalty which you cannot refuse to serve without being guilty of a sort of latent treason to your fellow countrymen." In the case of the young American, the need is first to conquer the attitude of indifference to politics which is the legacy of pioneer forefathers. But the kind of interest which has been excited in New York is surely testimony that indifference is rapidly giving place to that "righteous indignation" the absence of which Herbert Spencer remarked.

Setting the Record Straight

THE report of the Attorney-General of the United States upon his department's investigation of the "bonus army's" occupation of and eviction from Washington is timely. It corrects all sorts of loose charges about "the abrogation of constitutional rights" and the use of troops against "defenseless women and children." It sets up a record of relentless facts amidst a welter of wild talk designed to inflame the sympathies of the people for political or personal advantage. And it comes to help all citizens form a fair opinion of the whole affair just when a drive is being made to have the American Legion's convention censure President Hoover for his handling of the bonus marchers.

Mr. Mitchell's report, based on a thoroughgoing and careful study of the bonus riots of July 28 and the conditions leading up to them, sets the record straight on two questions in particular upon which ignorant misjudgments have been most common.

First, it establishes the fact that the bonus army was only in part a veterans' army, and that a large proportion of the marchers had criminal records. Of the 3656 who registered on the muster rolls of the bonus army, 877 could not be identified by search among government records as having had World War service. Mr. Mitchell says it is possible some could not be identified because of meager information, but that it is evident the bulk of these 877 had no right to ask for payment of the bonus.

Moreover, among those who were veterans an amazing number had police records. There were 1069 such men among the 4723 who obtained loans from the Veterans' Bureau for the purpose of returning to their homes. While not indicting the law-abiding veterans who composed the majority of the bonus army, these figures show how many unworthy companions they had and permit a better understanding of the problem which confronted the Government when resort was made to violence.

In its statements concerning the number of Communists in the bonus army, Mr. Mitchell's report is far less definite and convincing. It is true that Red agitators seize upon any such opportunity to stir up trouble. And it is quite possible that radical propaganda was circulated among the discontented jobless men who marched on the capital. But it is also true that the chief leaders of the bonus army were not the Communists whose records the report cites, and that the small number of recognized Communists were forced out of the bonus army and had their own separate camp.

The second misconception which should be destroyed by this report is the belief that the Government simply made war on the bonus army. It tells how a remnant of the bonus army remained camped in and around Washington after Congress adjourned. Its demands had been rejected by the only body which could grant them. It could accomplish no good by remaining. It had refused transportation and rations for a return home. It was living off the city and creating an increasingly dangerous sanitary and police problem. After repeated requests for evacuation of government property needed for building purposes a small section of the marchers was evicted by the police without bloodshed. Later lawless elements stirred up passions, the leaders of the army lost control, the mob attacked the police and two veterans were killed by the police in self-defense.

Only then, and only upon the written request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, did the President call in the regular army. The troops then completed the evacuation, giving the campers time to get out and causing no serious injury to any of them. This point should be emphasized. The rioting and the killing occurred before the troops were called; they shot down no one and really saved an extremely dangerous situation.

The restating of these facts should hardly have been necessary. The great body of public opinion regarded the bonus march as a misguided effort to coerce the Government, and lost any sympathy it had for the movement when the potential threat actually broke out in violence. And after this exhaustive investigation there can be little excuse for inflammatory denunciation of officials, charged with preserving the order and integrity of the Government, who took the necessary measures to combat violence.

Editorial Notes

The assertion of a British natural scientist that if the entire population of London would shout at the top of its lungs, the noise would produce only one horsepower of energy, seems rather incredulous when we consider the amount of energy a man can set in motion by merely whispering over the telephone at 4:45 p. m. that he is bringing home guests for dinner.

With Mildred "Babe" Didrikson of Texas proving to be the star of the women track and field athletes competing at the recent Olympic Games, and Gus Moreland, also of Texas, being one of the star golfers on the United States Walker Cup team, it looks as if Texas may no longer be called the "Lone Star" State.

The action of a Haviland (Kan.) telephone exchange owner who, petitioned by his patrons to reduce rates, told them to use the service for the next three months and at the end of that period pay him what they think it is worth, seems very likely to bring into being a new form of "conscience money."

Political campaign expenditures seem more within reason if one observes that the costs of vote-getting often include expenses to get out the voters.

Frosting on the Journalistic Cake

SOFIA

I AM not sure that I ought to speak of frosting on the journalistic cake, for that might leave the impression that the life of a journalist is one huge cake with an occasional delicious frosting. I suppose it would be better to speak of butter on the journalistic bread, for much of our work resembles bread much more than it does cake.

In any case, we, the foreign correspondents of Sofia, once had a very delightful treat, a banquet with the Prime Minister. It was exclusively for him and us, twenty persons in all. That is, we gave him a banquet. It fell right in the midst of a very busy political season, so we were delighted that he devoted a whole evening to us.

We looked upon him as a sort of mandatory of the cosmos, paying us back for our hard work. Not that we work harder than you other folks, of course. We are not at all inclined to complain of our job, for we like it exceedingly; yet, we do insist that it has a great deal of drudgery attached to it, a lot of peeling potatoes, washing dishes and currying horses, as it were. Like firemen, we are always on duty, although, unlike firemen, we are very often called; while they seldom are. They and you folks are happy when there are no fire calls. But we journalists are not happy when no news demands our immediate attention, and you aren't either. When you open the paper you want to find news.

And it's our job to gather it for you. We are your scouts, scouring the world for all that is interesting. And you'd be surprised to know what a vast army of active and hard-working gleaners you maintain with your five or ten cents a day. How much black ore we sort in order to supply you with a few bright and sparkling nuggets! How much chaff we winnow in order to place a few attractive kernels on your breakfast table! How much dull trash we hold back with our sieve in order that an invigorating stream of delight may trickle through to you! How many hours we wait to see a man of state in order to get from him a dozen words which you are anxious to hear! How many long, monotonous outpourings of rhetoric we dutifully listen to in order perchance to find you a few gems of thought!

So, our cake, like that of every other profession, sometimes gets rather stale and tasteless, at other times even bitter. We eat it, of course, with gladness of heart and without complaining, yet we are glad to have an occasional bit of frosting such as the Bulgarian Prime Minister gave us when he came to our banquet. And he is a specialist at making good frosting.

Mr. Nichola Moushanoff is certainly one of the handsomest prime ministers in Europe. Tall, light haired and blue eyed, he looks as though he might be a descendant of the Norsemen who roamed in this part of the world a millennium ago. He is very versatile, the master of several languages, endowed with an excellent memory, vivacious and charming. Though very dignified in his bearing, he is genial and affable, and though an excellent student of serious problems, can converse brilliantly on lighter matters. His interests are broad, his power of adaptability to all environments unusual, and his acquaintance large, so it is as easy for him to talk with a schoolgirl, a football player, a peasant, politician or a humble journalist, as with foreign diplomats and the king.

At the end of a long day of party bickering, ministerial consultations, parliamentary speeches and diplomatic negotiations, he manages to appear fresh and ardent. The day he was our guest was one of the heaviest of his career, for he had to keep his very heterogeneous partisans in line as he pushed through parliament a vital but unpopular law, and he did not finish his own brilliant speech to the National Assembly until eight o'clock, which barely gave him time to go home and put on his "boiled" shirt before coming to table with us.

And not for an instant was there any question of how to entertain the Prime Minister. It was he who entertained us. He at once created an atmosphere of confidence, telling us of his recent trip to Angora and his meeting with the Turkish statesmen. He recounted details of his political struggles, and glowingly told us of the fascinating features of Bulgaria and of the Bulgarians.

That evening Mr. Moushanoff sat beside me, as I happen to be president of the Foreign Correspondents' Union. The organization isn't so very big and practically everyone else has served, so this year that job fell to me. I had worried a good deal as to how I was going to entertain the Prime Minister, but he so entertained us that I almost forgot to make my speech. Fortunately I didn't, for that would have been a world tragedy. After the fish, roast, chestnut salad, asparagus, and ice cream had gone, a colleague punched me and told me that it was time to perform. So I arose, and when silence was assured, pulled from my pocket a bunch of tiny sheets of paper which just fit into my hand, and read my address.

But don't think that it was merely a few appropriate words of welcome. I was not inclined so lightly to lose the chance of a lifetime. I may not be called upon to make a speech to a prime minister again for a couple of decades. What better opportunity could I wish for launching my solution of the present world crisis! What I write, people may not read at all, even if I'm so fortunate as to get it printed. And if I should rent a hall and hold a meeting, no one might come. But here I had a prime minister as an audience and he couldn't get away. Politeness prevented that. So I told him how to bring order, peace and prosperity into the world.

Mr. Moushanoff was soon going to Geneva and besides that he weekly sees diplomats from all the principal countries, so he will have a chance to put my plans before the rulers of humanity.

Of course, this opportunity to perform by no means diminished for me the pleasures of the evening, which lasted until one-thirty, when the Prime Minister, casually looking at his watch, exclaimed in surprise, "My, you boys have kept me here too long; tomorrow morning at eight we ministers meet to discuss the 'conversion of peasants' debts.'"

That was probably the point I had most emphasized in my speech.

R. H. M.

Notes From Budapest

Woman Patriot Honored

IN UJPEST, a part of the Hungarian capital, a street is shortly to be named the Maria Leibstueck Utcza, in honor of a woman who played a noble part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848-49. Born at Agram, in Croatia, Maria Leibstueck was only eighteen years of age at the time of the outbreak in Vienna, but she interested herself on the liberal side in that incident and fled to Budapest. There she became so prominent and appreciated among the soldiers that she received the title of first lieutenant in the Hungarian Army, and was everywhere known as "Oberleutenant Karl." Serving under the famous general, Goergey, she took part in the siege of Buda, and was later imprisoned. On the resumption of peace, she was set free and settled down in Ujpest. The citizens of Budapest, by their present action, show their public recognition of a patriotic and courageous woman.

Napoleon's Elephant

Siam, an elephant brought by Napoleon I from Egypt to France, still lives on at the Budapest Zoo. The French Emperor received Siam as a gift in Egypt and took it back with him to Paris; but it was such a wild animal that it was a constant source of trouble. Almost as much out of a sense of relief as of friendliness, Napoleon handed on the elephant to his father-in-law, Franz I of Austria. When it arrived in Vienna, it was placed in the Schoenbrunn Zoo, but its wildness was not to the liking of the Austrian authorities who, in turn, sent it to the Hungarian capital, where it has lived ever since. Siam is now about 150 years old, and bears few traces of its former energetic behavior. It now spends most of its time begging money from visitors. With this it buys bread and other delicacies for itself. Recently, attention has been attracted to it in the press, and Parisian papers have suggested that Siam should be brought back to the French capital.

Hungarians Off to Burma

This autumn, twelve natural scientists and others plan to leave Budapest for Burma, where the expedition will investigate the racial characteristics of the Shans, a mountain tribe living in remote sections of that country. During the war, a Hungarian prisoner of war in Siberia escaped and made his way homeward via Burma. In his travels he encountered the Shans, who treated him kindly, and further investigations into their customs, culture, music and folklore indicated a close connection between them and those of the ancient Magyars (Hungarians). He will accompany the new expedition, which will also carry on cultural researches in the upper reaches of the Ganges, Irawaddy and Mekong Rivers, during the next three years. Hitherto, racial and other connections have been discovered by scientific investigators, between the Magyars and the Finns, and a few small tribes in the Ural Mountains, but it is now hoped that results of far-reaching importance in the linking up of the chain of early Magyar wanderings will be obtained.

Old Landmarks Disappear

Two institutions which played an important part in the pre-war social life of Budapest have been affected by the economic crisis. One is the palace of the Count Eugen Karatsonyi in Buda—an imposing baroque mansion with a fine private theater and a splendid park. Here, in former days, King Edward VII, while Prince of Wales, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and many politically and socially prominent persons, were often to be seen. Count Karatsonyi was at that time one of the richest magnates in Hungary, but now the house has been sold to meet the claims of his creditors. The other old landmark was the "Hangli" café, once the rendezvous of the old nobility. Here one might often see Count Khuen-Hedervary, a former Premier, Count Stephan Tisza, Count Albert Apponyi, and others, prior to their leaving to take part in the parliamentary debates. The "Hangli," with its fine girdle of trees, provided a pleasant shade in summer and a protection from the rain in winter, while the view across the Danube to Buda and the castle made it very attractive. It is now closed and it has yet to be decided whether a promenade or an arcade will replace it.

Roman Ruins Uncovered

Archæological remains of great importance, unearthed during the digging out of sites for new buildings, rather than through specially planned scientific investigations, continue to be found in Hungary, especially near the capital. From them, much light on the history of the earliest Magyars and of the Roman occupation is being thrown. Only recently, when some old buildings were being demolished on the Pest side of the River Danube, an old Turkish structure of the sixteenth century was uncovered; below this a cemetery of the time of Arpad, tenth century, and still lower, the northern wall of a Roman watchtower, built by the legion which occupied Aquincum near by, in the time of the Emperor Diocletian.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Cheating Ourselves

THE story is told of a dishonest worker. He and his family were roofless, whereupon a certain good Samaritan decided to surprise this poor man with a comfortable home. So, without telling his purpose, he hired the builder at a fair wage to build a house on a sunny hill, and then went on business to a far-away country. The builder was left at work with no watchman but his own honor. "Ha," said he in his heart, "I can skimp the material and scamp the work." So he went on spinning out the time, putting in poor service, poor nails, poor timbers.

When the good Samaritan returned, the builder said: "That's a fine house I built on the hill." "Good," was the reply. "Go move your folks into it at once, for the house is yours. Here is the deed." The builder was thunderstruck. He realized that, instead of cheating his friend, he had been industriously cheating himself when he did not know it was his own house he was building.

That illustration reminds us vividly of the predicament our voters and taxpayers find themselves in today. They suffer under a burden that has become almost unbearable. They wail loud and long about the burdens of taxation, wasteful and foolish governmental expenditure, graft and cheap politics. But are they not criticizing the house they built themselves?

Back a short time ago when most of us had more money than brains and when we were drunk on the power of the almighty dollar, we openly voted for and supported candidates of a spendthrift character, knowing when we did so that we were "slipping in shoddy materials" in the governmental structure we were building. We knew that government, justly and economically administered, required sober thought and honest action, yet we dismissed the thought with the snap of a finger and went right along with our own selfish pursuit of the dollar. We didn't have time to vote intelligently.

Now we are reaping the rewards. Of course the house we built leaks and cracks and threatens to collapse. But we can't blame it on the other fellow. We built it ourselves.

Let us profit by our lesson and build the next house as it should be. Our democratic government isn't at fault. The fault lies with us voters who built it. We have been cheating ourselves.—*Richmond Hill (N. Y.) Record.*